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# MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1992

## Jones names new boards

### Wilkinson, most WKU regents replaced

By Eric Gregory

Herald-Leader education writer

Reform swept through higher education yesterday, as Gov. Brereton Jones tossed Wallace Wilkinson and his allies off the University of Kentucky board and threw out squabbling regents at Western Kentucky University.

The appointments were the final act in a move to clean up university governing boards after years of accusations that they were made up of the governor's friends, contributors and political cronies.

Thirty-six of the 97 new appointees and their relatives gave to Jones' campaign for governor last year, totaling about \$77,000.

Kenton County lawyer Phillip Taliaferro and his family gave \$8,000, the largest gift. He was named to the Northern Kentucky University board.

Nine of the 17 new trustees at the University of Louisville gave a total of \$22,715. But none of the eight new regents at Kentucky State University donated money to Jones's primary and general election funds.

Frank Ashley, Jones' press secretary, said campaign contributions were not a factor in choosing the new board members. "They were entirely based on merit, qualifications and what they can bring to the board."

Yesterday was the deadline for Jones to name the board members and members of the Council on Higher Education under the new law passed by this year's General Assembly. Previous governors had a free hand in picking trustees and regents.

Under the new law, Jones had to reappoint at least half of the current members to provide continuity on the boards.

The rest came from a list of names given to him by a special nominating committee.

Many of the nominees who were not selected also contributed to Jones.

Rep. Ernesto Scorsone, who sponsored the new law, said it is too early to gauge its effects.

"We're going to have to see the track record over the next few years," he said. "The process is definitely much improved, but it's too early to put a value on it."

Other highlights:

- Sixty-one appointees are Democrats, and 34 are Republicans. Two are independent. The boards have to be divided according to political proportion in Kentucky, where Democrats outnumber Republicans more than 2 to 1.

- Fifteen trustees and regents are black, while 82 are white. That's almost double the percentage of

blacks in Kentucky's population (about 8 percent). KSU has the most blacks with four.

However, at least one civil rights activist criticized the appointments. The Rev. Louis Coleman of Louisville said not enough alumni were named at KSU, which was the state's first college for blacks.

- There are twice as many men — 68 — as there are women — 29.

- Jefferson County led the way with 22 appointees. Fayette had 15, while Daviess, Kenton and Franklin had 3 each.

- Lawyers (19) outnumber most every other profession 2 to 1.

- Three judges did not make it back — Supreme Court Chief Justice Robert F. Stephens on the UK board; Supreme Court Justice Joseph Lambert at Eastern Kentucky University and Charles Lester, chief judge of the state Court of Appeals, at NKU.

Jones said in a statement that sitting judges had potential conflicts of interest as board members.

Here is a summary of what happened on some boards:

#### University of Kentucky

The man who sparked the reform movement by appointing himself a UK trustee did not win back his seat.

As expected, former Gov. Wallace Wilkinson and most of his allies are gone.

That means UK's board is without a chairman, Lexington lawyer Foster Ockerman and a vice chairman, William "Bud" Burnett Jr.

Also gone are longtime Wilkinson backers Jack Foster, his former education secretary, and Louisville accountant Asa Hord, his former campaign treasurer.

However, car dealer Frank Shoop, who was a major fund-raiser for Martha Wilkinson's run for governor, remained on the board.

Wallace Wilkinson, who said he appointed himself to reform higher education, issued a statement saying it is "extremely frustrating for me to see Kentucky fail to take a leadership role in substantive higher education reform."

"Reconstituting the boards of the universities and the Council on Higher Education will not make the issues of rising costs, high dropout rates, a lack of appropriate emphasis on teaching and inadequate accountability in higher education go away."

Ashley, the governor's press secretary said there would be no comment on why particular individuals were appointed.

Other notables not appointed were Judith Clabes, editor of The Kentucky Post and John Hager, publisher of the Owensboro Messenger Inquirer. (A third journalist, Louisville TV anchor Liz Everman, failed to win appointment to Morehead State University's board.)

UK's new board meets today to swear in the members.

#### Western Kentucky University

Jones replaced leaders on both sides of the dispute over President Thomas Meredith and his spending practices.

"You might say it's housecleaning on both sides," said Burns Mercer, one of the reappointed board members.

Meredith, however, should have more allies on the board following the new appointments.

"It's an excellent group of individuals," Meredith said. "I would not anticipate any problems like we've had recently."

Jones replaced the president's most outspoken critics — chairman Joe Iracane of Owensboro, vice chairman Patsy Judd of Burkesville and Robert Chambless of Munfordville.

They had questioned Meredith's spending practices, alleging overspending and hiring a private auditor to examine university accounts.

The governor even went a step further to make sure Judd and Iracane were not on the board. According to the new law, all incumbent board members had to be thrown back into the pool of nominees, and Jones had to keep at least half.

So Jones replaced Judd and Iracane Tuesday, when their terms were officially up, therefore not counting them among the incumbents he could retain.

Meredith also lost a strong supporter in Stephen Catron, a Bowling Green attorney who was not reappointed. Catron, a close Wilkinson ally, was subpoenaed to testify before a grand jury in the FBI probe of corruption in state government.

Regent Bobby Bartley also was not reappointed. Bartley and Catron sued WKU earlier this year over the hiring of former Gov. Louie B. Nunn to audit Meredith's expenses.

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Herald-Leader staff writer  
Chad Carlton and Jack Brame  
contributed to this article.



**Governor's appointments to UK Board of Trustees**

Name (party)	Race	County	Occupation	Years	Donations (to Gov. Jones)
Kay Shropshire Bell (R)*	W	Scott	Farmer	6	
Edward T. Breathitt (D)	W	Trigg	Lawyer	3	\$2,100
Paul W. Chelgren (R)	W	Greenup	Ashland Oil	5	\$1,000
Robert N. Clay (D)	W	Woodford	Horseman	5	\$4,000
James F. Hardyman (R)	W	Rhode Is.	Textron president	1	
Henry L. Jackson (D)	B	Fayette	Retired businessman	2	
Robert P. Meriwether (R)	W	McCracken	Physician	6	
Ellissa Plattner (D)	W	Campbell	Brighton Engineering	6	\$2,500
James Rose (R)	W	Fayette	Banker	1	
C. Frank Shoop (D)	W	Fayette	Auto dealer	4	
Marian Moore Simms (R)*	W	Fayette	Educator	4	
William Sturgill (D)	W	Fayette	Coal company owner	3	\$4,000
Daniel Jr. Ulmer (R)	W	Jefferson	Banker	3	\$1,000
Lois C. Weinberg (D)	W	Knott	Education activist	5	
Billy Wilcoxson (D)	W	Fayette	Accountant	4	
Henry R. Wilhoit (R)*	W	Carter	Judge	2	

\*Alumni trustees; boldface names are incumbents

The new law required a mix proportional to the state's population of political party and race.

Source: Governor's office

Herald-Leader/Martha Lyons

**Eastern Kentucky University**

Jane S. Boyer (R)	W	Jefferson	Volunteer	5	
Harold G. Campbell (R)	W	Owsley	Banker	5	
Cynthia E. Elliot (D)	B	Breathitt	Lawyer	6	
James Gilbert (D)	W	Madison	Lawyer	2	\$600
Rodney Gross (R)	B	Carter	Veterinarian	1	
Gilbert Miller (D)	W	Madison	Real estate developer	3	\$1,100
Barbara Rieke (D)	W	Fayette	Interior designer	4	
Irving Rosenstein (D)	W	Fayette	Real estate developer	6	\$2,000

**Kentucky State University**

Joe F. Childers Jr. (D)	W	Franklin	Lawyer	6	
Barbara Curry (D)	B	Fayette	Social services commissioner	1	
Julla Lee Emberton (R)	W	Metcalf	Psychologist	4	
Robert E. Ison (R)	W	Christian	Lawyer	5	
James Luckett (D)	W	Franklin	Retired, state government	2	
William Parker (D)	B	Fayette	Retired, UK minority affairs	6	
Anthony T. Remson (D)	B	Jefferson	Physician	5	
Kevin Cosby (D)	B	Jefferson	Minister	3	

**Morehead State University**

Lois Baker (R)	W	Letcher	Health clinic administrator	5	
J. A. Finch (D)	W	Mason	Banker	1	
Buckner Hinkle Jr. (D)	W	Fayette	Lawyer	6	
Louis Jones (D)	W	Franklin	Farmer	3	\$1,000
Helen Pennington (R)	W	Morgan	Middle school principal	4	
Charles M. Rhodes (D)	B	Greenup	Physician	5	\$1,250
John M. Rosenberg (D)	W	Floyd	Lawyer	6	
William R. Seaton (D)	W	Boyd	Retired, Ashland Oil Inc.	2	\$1,750

**Murray State University**

Marilyn R. Buchanan (D)	W	Livingston	Homemaker	1	\$1,000
James Butts (D)	W	Fulton	Banker	2	\$3,700
Sid Easley (D)	W	Calloway	Lawyer	6	\$300
Beverly Ford (R)	W	Marshall	Education	5	
Garvin Arlivia Gamble (D)	B	Christian	Insurance executive	5	
Wells Lovett (R)	W	Daviess	Lawyer	6	
Robert F. Matthews (D)	W	Shelby	Former attorney general	4	
Virginia Strohecker (R)	W	Hart	Retired legal secretary	3	

**Northern Kentucky University**

Karen Bearden (R)	B	Jefferson	Consultant	6	
Robin J. Crigler (D)	W	Boone	Volunteer	5	
Frank K. Downing (D)	W	Owen	Electric coop. executive	5	\$750
James R. Poston Jr. (D)	W	Campbell	Lawyer	3	\$1,100
Alice Sparks (R)	W	Kenton	Volunteer	6	
Philip Taliaferro III (D)	W	Kenton	Lawyer	2	\$8,000
William G. Verst (D)	W	Campbell	Warehouse company	1	\$4,000
Robert Zapp (D)	W	Boone	Bank president	4	\$550

**University of Louisville**

Marie Abrams (D)	W	Jefferson	Volunteer	5	\$3,515
Minx Auerbach (D)	W	Jefferson	Retired business executive	6	
Robert P. Jr. Benson	W	Jefferson	Lawyer	2	
Steven Bing (D)	W	Jefferson	Executive	2	\$1,000
Michael Caudill (D)	W	Warren	Lawyer	1	\$1,000
George E. Fischer (D)	W	Jefferson	Business executive	5	\$1,000
Gene Gardner (R)*	W	Jefferson	Retired executive	3	
Michael Harreld (R)	W	Jefferson	Banker	3	
Frank B. Hower (R)	W	Jefferson	Retired banker	4	
Charlie W. Johnson (D)	B	Jefferson	Business executive	4	\$200
D. Harry Jones (R)	W	Jefferson	CEO, plastic company	6	\$3,000
George N. King Jr. (R)	B	Jefferson	Business executive	4	
Nancy Lampton (R)	W	Oldham	Business executive	5	
Olga S. Peers (D)*	W	Jefferson	Retired judge	6	
J. Chester Porter (D)	W	Bullitt	Lawyer	1	\$4,000
Mary Rudd (D)	W	Jefferson	Civic leader	3	\$6,500
Henry Wagner (R)	W	Jefferson	Hospital administrator	2	\$2,500

**Western Kentucky University**

Kristen Togstad Bale (D)	W	Barren	Volunteer	1	
Robert Fischer (D)	W	Daviess	President, Western Ky. Gas	3	
Howard Gray (D)	W	Fayette	CEO, construction	6	\$1,500
Monnie Hankins (R)	B	Jefferson	Executive	2	
Peggy W. Loafman (D)	W	Marion	Banker	4	
Burns Mercer (D)	W	Breckinridge	CPA	6	
Fred N. Mudge (R)	W	Logan	Business executive	5	
Raymond B. Preston (R)	W	Henderson	Banker	5	

\*Alumni members; boldface indicates incumbents

**New higher education boards**

Name (Party)	Race	County	Occupation	Term	Total
<b>Council on Higher Education</b>					
Robert M. Blake (D)	W	Mason	Physician	4	
Joe Bill Campbell (D)	W	Warren	Lawyer	5	\$1,000
Sara Combs (D)	W	Powell	Lawyer	3	\$2,516
Stewart Conner (R)	W	Jefferson	Lawyer	3	
Allen Franks (D)	W	Todd	Pork and grain producer	6	
Lucy Hammond (D)	B	Woodford	Retired	5	
Larry Hayes (D)	W	Jefferson	construction company owner	5	\$500
JoAnne James (R)	W	Laurel	Education activist	4	
Glenn Leveridge (D)	W	Fayette	Bank president	2	
W. Terry McBrayer (D)	W	Fayette	Lawyer	1	\$5,900
Shirley Menendez (D)	W	McCracken	Educator	6	
James M. Miller (D)	W	Daviess	Lawyer	2	\$500
J. David Porter (D)	W	Fayette	Lawyer	4	
Scott Schilling (D)	W	Kenton	Mortgage banker	2	
Paul D. Wedge Jr. (R)	W	Warren	Insurance businessman	3	
Charles Whitehead (D)	B	Boyd	Ashland Oil Inc.	6	

# Jones taps 96 for boards in balanced mix

By MICHAEL JENNINGS  
Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Gov. Brereton Jones yesterday announced appointments to higher-education governing boards that blend experience with new blood and erase some sources of political friction.

Among those departing are former Gov. Wallace Wilkinson, who will no longer be a University of Kentucky trustee.

Under a new law that gave Jones the unique opportunity to name all 96 members of the university boards and the state Council on Higher Education, the governor made appointments that in almost every case evenly balanced incumbents with new appointees. To ensure stability, the law required Jones to rename at least half the incumbent members of each board.

But in at least one case, Jones used appointive sleight-of-hand to elude the rule on the minimum number of incumbents. He made two new appointments to the Western Kentucky University board effective yesterday, when two members' terms expired. Then, counting the two new members as incumbents, he reappointed them effective today.

That enabled Jones to rid the WKU board of all but one of the eight appointive members who were serving when a nagging controversy over university President Thomas Meredith's management of school finances broke out last fall.

Jones used the same sleight-of-hand in one other case. He appointed Olga S. Peers to a term on the University of Louisville board that ended yesterday and renamed her effective today, when all the new appointments take effect.

As was widely predicted, Jones rid the UK board of his bitter political enemy Wilkinson, who had named himself to the board of the state's flagship university as one of his last acts in office.

Jones named 29 women — 30 percent of the total — and 15 members of racial minorities — 16 percent of the appointments — to seats on university boards and the council.

Four of the minority appointments were on the board of Kentucky State University, the state's only traditionally black university. The KSU board was also unique in the proportion of reappointments: Six of the eight members are incumbents.

Jones jettisoned all three sitting judges who held board seats. He refused to reappoint Kentucky Supreme Court Chief Justice Robert Stephens to the UK board, Supreme Court Justice Joseph Lambert to the Eastern Kentucky University board or Kentucky Court of Appeals Chief Judge Charles Lester to the Northern Kentucky University board.

In doing so, Jones said in a written statement, he was endorsing the view of the panel that nominated judges for higher-education that sitting judges should

not serve on university boards because of a potential or perceived conflict of interest.

"I am very proud of these selections," Jones said in the statement. "We have chosen extremely well-qualified people from a list of top-notch individuals who represented a cross-section of our state."

The new law on appointments, which required Jones to pick all non-incumbent appointees from a slate recommended by a screening panel, was intended in part to rid the appointment process of the influence of politics.

Jones' press secretary, Frank Ashley, said any perception that Jones based his choices in part on candidates' political support or campaign contributions was off-base. "There were also some people (among the nominees) who also supported him who were not appointed," Ashley said.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL,  
WEDNESDAY, JULY 1, 1992

## Here are members of school boards, state council

Gov. Brereton Jones announced his appointments yesterday to university boards and the state Council on Higher Education. Under a new law, he named all 96 members, although he was required to reappoint at least half the incumbents on each board to ensure stability.

Here are the appointees, their counties and terms:

### Kentucky State University Reappointed:

James E. Luckett, Union, 2 years; Barbara Curry, Fayette, 1 year; William Parker, Fayette, 6 years; Robert E. Ison, Christian, 5 years; Julia L. Emberton, Metcalfe, 4 years; Anthony T. Remson, Jefferson, 5 years.

### New:

Kevin Cosby, Jefferson, 3 years; Joe Childers, Franklin, 6 years.

### Morehead State University Reappointed:

Louis M. Jones, Franklin, 3 years; William R. Seaton, Greenup, 2 years; Helen Pennington, Morgan, 4 years; Lois Baker, Letcher, 5 years.

### New:

Joseph A. Finch, Mason, 1 year; Buckner Hinkle Jr., Fayette, 6 years; Charles M. Rhodes, Greenup, 5 years; John M. Rosenberg, Floyd, 6 years.

### Northern Kentucky University Reappointed:

Bill Verst, Campbell, 1 year; Robert W. Zapp, Boone, 4 years; Karen Bearden, Jefferson, 6 years; Alice Sparks, Kenton, 6 years.

### New:

Robin J. Crigler, Boone, 5 years; Frank K. Downing, Owen, 5 years; James R. Poston, Campbell, 3 years; Phillip Taliaferro, Kenton, 2 years.

### Eastern Kentucky University Reappointed:

Rodney T. Gross, Carter, 1 year; Harold G. Campbell, Owsley, 5 years; Barbara A. Ricke, Fayette, 4 years; James T. Gilbert, Madison, 2 years.

### New:

Jane D. Boyer, Jefferson, 5 years; Cynthia E. Elliott, Breathitt, 6 years; Gilbert Miller, Madison, 3 years; Irving Rosenstein, Fayette, 6 years.

### University of Louisville Reappointed:

Robert P. Benson, Jefferson, 2 years; J. Chester Porter, Bullitt, 1 year; Michael N. Harreld, Jefferson, 3 years; Henry C. Wagner, Jefferson, 2 years; Steven B. Bing, Jefferson, 2 years; Michael E. Caudill, Warren, 1 year; Mary D. Rudd, Jefferson, 3 years; Gene Gardner, Jefferson, 3 years; Olga S. Peers, Jefferson, 6 years.

### New:

Marie Abrams, Jefferson, 5 years; Minx Auerbach, Jefferson, 6 years; Frank B. Hower Jr., Jefferson, 4 years; Harry D. Jones, Jefferson, 6 years; Nancy Lampton, Oldham, 5 years; George Fischer, Jefferson, 5 years; Charles W. Johnson, Jefferson, 4 years; George N. King Jr., 4 years.

### Murray State University

### Reappointed:

James O. Butts, Fulton, 2 years; Virginia N. Strohecker, Barren, 3 years; Beverly J. Ford, Marshall, 5 years; Wells T. Lovett, Daviess, 6 years.

### New:

Marilyn Reed Buchanon, Livingston, 1 year; Robert F. Matthews, Shelby, 4 years; G. Arlivia Gamble, Christian, 5 years; Sid Easley, Calloway, 6 years.

### University of Kentucky

### Reappointed:

Daniel C. Ulmer, Jefferson, 3 years; C. Frank Shoop, Fayette, 4 years; Marian Moore Sims, Fayette, 4 years; Billy B. Wilcoxson, Fayette, 4 years; Kay Shropshire Bell, Scott, 6 years; Henry R. Wilhoit, Carter, 2 years; Robert P. Meriwether, McCracken, 6 years; William B. Sturgill, Fayette, 3 years; James L. Rose, Laurel, 1 year.

### New:

Edward T. Breathitt, Trigg, 3 years; Paul W. Chellgren, Greenup, 5 years; Robert N. Clay, Woodford, 5 years; James F. Hardyman, Rhode Island, 1 year; Henry L. Jackson, Fayette, 2 years; Ellissa M. Plattner, Campbell, 6 years; Lois C. Weinberg, Knott, 5 years.

### Western Kentucky University

### Reappointed:

C. C. Howard Gray, Fayette, 6 years; Burns E. Mercer, Breckinridge, 6 years; Fred N. Mudge, Logan, 5 years; Peggy W. Loafman, Marian, 4 years.

### New:

Robert Carl Fischer, Daviess, 3 years; Monnie Hankins, Jefferson, 2 years; Kristen T. Bale, Barren, 1 year; Raymond B. Preston, Henderson, 5 years.

### Council on Higher Education Reappointed:

Scott Shilling, 2 years; W. Terry McBrayer, 1; Robert M. Blake, 4; James M. Miller, 2; Jo Anne James, 4; Joe Bill Campbell, 5; Larry M. Hayes, 5; J. David Porter, 4; Sara W. Combs, 3.

### New:

Stewart E. Conner, 3; Allen C. Franks, 6; Lucy T. Hammond, 5; Glenn D. Leveridge, 2; Shirley A. Menendez, 6; Charles Whitehead, 6; Paul D. Wedge, 3.

## Inmate receives degree from Murray

EDDYVILLE — Wearing the traditional cap and gown, Homer Decker was applauded by other Kentucky State Penitentiary inmates when he received his bachelor's degree in independent studies from Murray State University.

Decker, 41, is serving a 10-year term for being a persistent felon.

More than 50 men were recognized during the Educational Center's graduation Monday in the visitors' center.

Nearly 30 inmates received GED certificates, two men received vocational diplomas and three earned vocational certificates.

Six inmates earned associate degrees from Northwood Institute, a school of hotel and restaurant management while six others received achievement awards from the school.

Decker, who could be eligible for parole in 1993, said he wants to get his master's degree one day and become involved in social work.

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky Monday, June 29, 1992

### IN OUR VIEW

## Words of praise

### Unusual weaver

Lyndall "Granny" Toothman has gained a national reputation not only for the quality of her weaving, but for the unusual material she uses to weave.

The 82-year-old Toothman has never limited her weaving to cotton or wool. Instead, she has used the hair of buffalo, baby penguins, humans, horses, chinchilla and more than 100 types of dogs to weave her creations. She even tried — but failed — to weave the cotton from cottonwood trees into fabric.

Toothman, a native of Williamsburg, Ky., is a fitting recipient of Morehead State University's Appalachian Treasure award. The unusual weaver has proven that one doesn't need fancy threads to create beautiful fabrics — all that is required is a shedding dog.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY, JUNE 30, 1992

## ... and college segregation

**N**OTHING good will come of this judicially ordained turmoil," wrote Antonin Scalia, the one justice who dissented from last week's U. S. Supreme Court decision on racially segregated colleges.

We disagree.

While many vexing questions must be resolved by states and lower courts, the ruling is significant: For the first time, the high court has addressed the subject of race and higher education, and it has taken a strong stand against segregation on publicly-supported campuses. The key question before the Court was whether the principle established in *Brown v. Board of Education* in 1954 — that "separate but equal" educational facilities are inherently unequal and unconstitutional — applies to publicly supported colleges. It does, said Justice Scalia's eight colleagues.

Thirty years after the University of Mississippi was forced to accept its first black students, it has failed to erase the legacy of segregation

## Graduation is held for inmates

EDDYVILLE, Ky. — Homer Decker was applauded by other Kentucky State Penitentiary inmates when he received his bachelor of independent studies degree from Murray State University.

"It feels like one hell of an accomplishment," said the 41-year old Bowling Green native, who is serving a 10-year term for being a persistent felon.

More than 50 men were recognized during the Educational Center's graduation Monday. Nearly 30 inmates received GED certificates, two men received vocational diplomas and three earned vocational certificates. Six inmates earned associate degrees from Northwood Institute, a school of hotel and restaurant management, while six others received achievement awards from the school.

Decker, who could be eligible for parole in 1993, said he wants to get his master's degree one day and become involved in social work.

Ann Farmer, correctional school administrator, said that for more than 30 years, the prison's education center has provided the opportunity for inmates to learn to read, earn a GED, learn a trade in vocational programs or earn a college degree.

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky

Monday, June 29, 1992

## Simms named to hall of fame

LOUISVILLE —

Kentucky native and New York Giants quarterback Phil Simms has been named to the Newspaper Carrier Hall of Fame by the International Circulation Managers Association.

Simms and William T. Jardine, former circulation manager for the Minneapolis Star Tribune, will be enshrined today in Louisville as part of a four-day meeting of ICMA.

Simms, a native of Springfield, carried newspapers for The Courier-Journal and The Louisville Times, delivering the morning, evening and Sunday editions of the Louisville newspapers.

Simms played high school football and baseball at Louisville's Southern High School and college football at Morehead State University.

in its state university system. A "freedom of choice" approach is not sufficient if there are still policies that continue to "foster segregation," such as using one set of admission standards at historically white institutions and another for the historically black ones.

The ruling could result in more resources and programs for Mississippi's historically black institutions. In view of the existing funding disparities, that obviously would be a favorable outcome. The more difficult problem facing Mississippi and other Southern states is how to comply with the ruling without eliminating historically black institutions. Those colleges and universities have played, and continue to play, an extremely important role in higher education. Nationally, black colleges enroll only 20 percent of the black students, but they account for 40 percent of bachelor's degrees awarded to African Americans.

The answer, or so it would seem, is to allocate enough resources to lift black colleges from their second-tier status.

# Colonels limit search for coach to within ECU

By Rick Bailey  
Herald-Leader staff writer

Eastern Kentucky could hire its new men's basketball coach as early as Thursday, and two assistants and the women's coach are the candidates.

Mike Calhoun and John Ferguson, assistants under former coach Mike Pollio, will be interviewed today, said Athletic Director Roy Kidd, who heads the four-person screening committee.

Larry Joe Inman, the women's coach at Eastern, is expected to be interviewed Thursday morning, Kidd added.

The vacancy was created when Pollio became associate athletic director at Louisville last week.

Kidd decided to limit the coaching search to candidates within the university after a meeting with Eastern President Hanly Funderburk late Monday.

"I asked the president what he wants in the way of a basketball program at Eastern," Kidd said. "I needed his guidance on what he wants in terms of a contract, salary, camps, things like that.

"He didn't say to stay within or go outside. We had a difference of opinion on the committee, and I needed to talk to him."

Kidd said that the timing of the coaching vacancy was a factor in limiting the search to within the university. Otherwise, the job would have been advertised for 30 days.

"July is a big recruiting month, and people need to know who the head coach is," Kidd said. "If it was back in the spring, we might have opened it up to see who was interested."

An evaluation period begins Sunday and runs through July 31. Coaches are permitted to visit summer camps and observe rising high school seniors and underclassmen. After a "quiet period," the process enters a contact period Sept. 11 to Oct. 10 when coaches can talk to prospects and their parents.

By staying within the university, Eastern rejected overtures from outside candidates.

Former Kentucky star Kyle Macy, who had expressed interest in the job, wouldn't have qualified because he doesn't have a master's degree.

"The master's requirement has been there for some time and would not be waived," said Steve Angelucci, assistant athletic director for external affairs. "But his (Macy's) interest generated a lot of interest."

Still, Kidd kept the process within ECU. Joining him on the committee are Angelucci, Martha Mullins, associate athletic director

for internal affairs; and Lonnie Davis, chairman of the physical education department.

Kidd expects the screening committee to send its recommendation to Robert Baugh, dean of the College of Health, Physical Education, Recreation and Athletics. Baugh will forward the name to Funderburk.

"The key decision was to keep the search internal," Calhoun said. "This is a highly competitive job. You lay your badge down and within an hour you get a flood of calls and inquiries."

"They've made their choice to look at us and go from there," Ferguson said.

"I've not made a formal application yet," Inman said yesterday after returning from a women's national AAU tournament in New Mexico. "I've discussed it with some folks, and I didn't have doors closed in my face."

Inman later requested, and was granted, an interview.

Inman knows his entry into the coaching search will raise some eyebrows.

"Some might say, 'Well, you coach women. Why do you want to look at this?'" Inman said. "As for the knowledge of the game, there's no difference although you deal with a different attitude."

"But who could Eastern hire with more experience than I? I know the caliber of athlete we need to be successful."

Inman led the Lady Colonels to a 20-9 record and the finals of the Ohio Valley Conference tournament last season. His four-year record at Eastern is 58-50. He was 161-73 in eight years at Middle Tennessee and has more conference wins than any women's coach.

Pollio was pleased that Eastern is considering candidates already at the university, especially his two full-time assistants.

"Coach Kidd talked to me, and I said positive things about both coaches," said Pollio, who begins his job at Louisville Monday.

"If you have a successful program, and the assistants are capable and mature, they ought to have first shot at it. Both men are ready to be head coaches."

# MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

MEDIA RELATIONS • MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY • UPO BOX 1100 • MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 • 606-783-2030  
LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY, TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1992

## Board may limit lawmakers' free game tickets

### Opinion would make accepting more than \$200 an ethics violation

Staff, wire reports

**FRANKFORT** — One of the most cherished perks available to members of the Kentucky General Assembly — free tickets to university sporting events — might be coming to an end.

The legislature's Board of Ethics voted 4-3 yesterday to draft a preliminary opinion that would make it an ethics violation to accept more than \$200 worth of tickets in a three-year period.

The board must still vote on a new policy at its next meeting.

Rep. Louie Mack, D-Lexington, who serves on a task force considering a rewrite of state ethics laws, said he wished the ethics board would let the task force deal with the issue. The task force is considering new ethics laws in preparation for a special legislative session.

"I hate to see this piecemeal thing," Mack said.

He said some people have served on the ethics board for a long time. "It seems funny to me that we're just now beginning to think of these things," Mack said.

The board's discussion yesterday represented a reversal of an earlier opinion, when members said universities were not trying to buy influence with lawmakers by offering free tickets.

"I've been reborn," said board member Tom Isaac, a broadcast

executive from Bardstown. "It does come back down to appearances. I think a total prohibition would be one way to start reclaiming credibility."

Not everyone on the board agreed.

"I don't think a legislator can be bought with a ticket," said Rep. Paul Clark, D-Louisville.

Rep. Bill Lear, D-Lexington, who does not serve on the board, said he has mixed emotions on the question.

Lear said, "I think it is appropriate that they're looking at it. That's one of those things that has been a given ... maybe for decades."

"They are nice. I certainly use mine," Lear said.

He said there was a difference between a private company offering gifts to lawmakers and a state agency, such as a university, providing tickets.

The whole issue of free tickets was raised in March by Sen. Walter Baker, R-Glasgow, who asked about the propriety of receiving \$230 worth of tickets to the Jim Beam Stakes at Turfway Park.

Baker, who could not attend yesterday's board meeting, said later that he did not have a problem with lawmakers receiving tickets from universities.

He said he raised the issue involving Turfway to try to clarify a confusing point of state ethics rules.

The ethics board is composed of citizen and legislative members and decides questions of conduct for lawmakers.

State law prohibits legislators from accepting any gift or favor worth \$200 or more "from any person known to have legislative interests, under circumstances that a major purpose of the donor is to influence him in the performance of his official duties."

The most obvious example of free tickets for legislators is at the University of Kentucky.

Each legislator is offered two free tickets to every UK home football and basketball game each year. For the coming season, two tickets to the 15 basketball games would be \$450 and for the six football games, \$238.

UK spokesman Ralph Derickson said 137 of the state's 138 legislators accepted the offer of free tickets last year.

One lawmaker, Rep. Joe Clarke, D-Danville, paid for the tickets.

Policies vary at other universities.

### Free ticket policies

At the University of Louisville, legislators are provided free tickets to home football and basketball contests, but must request them on a game-by-game basis. Basketball tickets have a face value of \$14 a game and football tickets \$14 or \$17, depending on the seating.

Spokesman Dan Hall said he could not provide the number of free tickets provided, except that 90 percent or more of the requests were honored.

Morehead State University spokesman Keith Kappes said free season tickets are offered to the 22 lawmakers within a 22-county service area. About half of those legislators took advantage of the offer.

Kentucky State University spokesman Ken Miller said lawmakers were offered admission to home basketball games last season,

# Legislators may face restrictions on free tickets for university sports

By MARK R. CHELLGREN  
Associated Press

FRANKFORT, Ky. — One of the most cherished perks available to members of the Kentucky General Assembly — free tickets to university sporting events — may be coming to an end.

The legislature's Board of Ethics voted yesterday to draft a preliminary opinion that acceptance of the tickets, if they are worth more than \$200 during a given three-year period, would constitute a violation of ethics rules.

The board must still vote on a new policy at its next meeting.

The board's discussion represented a reversal of an earlier opinion; when members said universities were not trying to buy influence with lawmakers by offering free tickets.

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THE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY, JULY 7, 1992

## UK students recycling leftover paint

LEXINGTON, Ky. — Leftover paint is being collected by University of Kentucky students to spruce up homes for the needy, as well as UK buildings.

The students from a solid-waste-management class came up with the idea of collecting leftover paint from homeowners and other sources, then mixing it into seven colors — red, blue, green, yellow, orange, black and white — to be donated to non-profit groups such as Habitat for Humanity, which builds homes for needy families. It is also being used on school buildings.

The leftover paint doesn't have to be fresh. "Just because it's been sitting around for a year doesn't mean it isn't good," said Kim Dozier of the city's Department of Environmental and Emergency Management. People can donate their old paint Saturday by taking it to a parking lot at Commonwealth Stadium.

As much as 5,000 gallons is expected to be collected, which could be more paint than can be given away. So the students and the sponsors are seeking non-profit groups that need paint.

Sponsors include UK, the city and several local businesses.



# MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky Tuesday, July 7, 1992

## IN OUR VIEW

### Good choices

Jones names some excellent people  
to state university governing boards

Gov. Brereton Jones has made some excellent appointments to the Council on Higher Education and the governing boards of the state's universities. Those whom we know are bright, intelligent people who will be able to provide the leadership higher education needs.

Legislation enacted by the 1992 General Assembly abolished the terms of members of the council and the universities' boards on June 30 and created an independent board to recommend future appointees to the governor.

Former Gov. Wallace Wilkinson was not reappointed to the University of Kentucky board of trustees. Did anyone really expect that he would be? Wilkinson's self-appointment during the waning days of his term was the major impetus for the passage of the law.

Jones also did not reappoint several other Wilkinson appointees to the UK board. That was a wise move, since these were men who, like Wilkinson, had a narrow view of the role of the state's leading university and wanted to use their positions to make changes that would have damaged UK.

Jones also cleaned house at Western Kentucky University, where the previous board had been divided over the administration of WKU President Thomas Meredith. A major change was in order. It is hoped the new board will be able to work with Meredith for the good of the university.

Jones wisely reappointed retired Ashland Oil Inc. executive William R. Seaton to the Morehead State University board of regents. Seaton had done an excellent job and deserved to continue.

The governor also made wise choices in naming Paul W. Chellgren, Ashland Oil's president, and Lois Combs Weinberg, an attorney and education activist from Hindman, to UK's board, which they will be able to serve with distinction.

And, Dr. Charles Rhodes, a local physician, is an excellent addition to the Morehead board, as is Ashland Oil executive Charles Whitehead to the Council on Higher Education.

We could go on, but the point is this: Some of the best minds in Kentucky now are serving on the boards that make the major decisions about higher education in this state. With the Higher Education Nominating Commission directing the governor on future appointments, those also should be of high quality.

July 1 was the beginning of a new era for higher education in Kentucky.



July 2, 1992 91A22-3-21-3

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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1992

## New Morehead chief emphasizes teacher training

By Todd Pack

Northeastern Kentucky bureau

MOREHEAD — Football stays. Teacher education gets a boost. Alumni will be hit up for more money.

Morehead State University's new president said yesterday that the school, facing a 10 percent budget cut in the fall, relies too much on state funding and must be careful how it spends its money.

"We can't be all things to all people," Ron Eaglin said on his first day in office.

Eaglin, 52, a former South Carolina college chancellor, said he will tackle athletics spending but will not eliminate one of the costliest sports, football.

Morehead faculty members complain that the football team spends more money than it takes in. Western Kentucky University recently considered dropping its football program for similar reasons.

Morehead's football budget became a hot issue on campus when the state legislature cut the higher education budget for fall. The cuts led to layoffs and fewer classes at the university in Rowan County.

Morehead should depend less on state funding and more on grants and donations, Eaglin said.

Ninety-three percent of the university's budget comes from the state. He said it should be no more than 75 percent. Eaglin received high marks for fund raising as chancellor of the University of South Carolina's Coastal Carolina College near Myrtle Beach.

"Morehead's got 31,000 alumni," he said. "We need to get them involved."

The university also should renew its emphasis on training elementary and high school teachers, he said.

"The people of this state want us to serve Eastern Kentucky," he said. "I think the best way we can do that is through teacher education."

Eaglin said he came to Kentucky in part because of the 1990 Kentucky Education Reform Act, aimed at improving schools. "We should be in the forefront in providing services that will make that work."

"When people think of teacher education in the state of Kentucky, I hope they'll think of Morehead State."

Making the university's teacher education program No. 1 in the state might mean taking money from other programs, Eaglin said. "If we need money to do something that's more of a priority, we should move it around," he said. "Now, if you're going to ask me what we should move around, I have no idea. I'm not even sure we'll have to."

Eaglin said he spent most of his first day on the job meeting with faculty and administrators and learning his way around.

"I didn't know how to get into my office this morning," he said, laughing. Later in the morning, "my phone was going 'brrrrt, brrrrt.' Finally my secretary comes in and goes, 'Dr. Eaglin, you're supposed to lift up the receiver when it

rings.'" At his old school, he said, two rings meant the secretary would answer it.

Eaglin said he was still trying to get settled in his university-owned home.

When he arrived for a news conference, he said, "When I left this morning, there were boxes all over the place." His wife, Bonnie, said she wanted the house to appear neat for the TV cameras. The boxes, some of them still unpacked, were in the basement. The Eaglins have four adult children.

When university spokeswoman Judy Yancy told Eaglin that the news conference would be on the patio, Eaglin said, "We have a patio?"

Eaglin is the university's 12th president, replacing C. Nelson Grote, who retired Tuesday after five years.

The Daily Independent, Ashland, Kentucky Wednesday, July 1, 1992

## Area residents, natives among Jones appointees

By JIM ROBINSON

OF THE DAILY INDEPENDENT

MOREHEAD — An Ashland doctor, a Prestonsburg lawyer, a Mason County banker and tobacco company executive and a Lexington lawyer were named Tuesday as new members of the Morehead State University Board of Regents.

The appointments by Gov. Brereton Jones removed half of the old board's at-large members, including vice chairman Wayne Martin.

But Chairman Bill Seaton, a retired Ashland Oil Inc. vice chairman who was reappointed to the board, said he didn't see a dramatic shift in the regents' character with the new appointments.

"I don't see that it will change any," Seaton said.

At least five other people with Ashland-area connections were selected or reappointed to boards Tuesday.

Ashland Oil President Paul Chellgren was appointed and U.S. District Judge Henry Wilhoit of Carter County was reappointed to the University of Kentucky board.

Former Greenup attorney Terry McBrayer, now of Lexington, was reappointed and Ashland Oil executive

SEE AREA, PAGE 2

## ►Area

### FROM PAGE 1

Charles Whitehead was appointed to the Council on Higher Education.

Carter County veterinarian Rodney Gross was reappointed to the Eastern Kentucky University board.

Morehead's four new regents are:

►Charles M. Rhodes, 43, a cardiologist who lives in Greenup County. He is a Democrat and will be the board's only black member.

►John M. Rosenberg, 60, director of the Appalachian Research and Defense Fund in Prestonsburg, a federally supported legal services program serving 37 eastern and south central Kentucky counties. He is a Democrat.

►James A. Finch, 45, vice president of Standard Tobacco Co. in Maysville and vice chairman of the Bank of Maysville. He is a Democrat.

►Buckner Hinkle Jr., 44, a partner in the Lexington law firm of Stites & Harbison and vice president and general counsel for Hinkle Contracting Corp., which is building a \$4.3 million bypass road in Morehead. He is also a Democrat.

Martin, a Lexington television executive and former MSU basketball coach, chaired a committee that conducted the at-times contentious search for new MSU President Ronald G. Eaglin.

Also not reappointed were Pikeville businessman T.T. Colley, Ashland businessman Charles Wheeler and William Cofield, a former Transportation Cabinet official under Gov. Wallace Wilkinson.

Ironically, Cofield was reappointed by Jones to his expired term this past spring. He served only two meetings before being replaced, which surprised Colley.

"I thought it was a foregone conclusion that Bill would be reappointed," said Colley.

Martin said he was disappointed at not being reappointed, especially in light of

the successful conclusion of the presidential search. The search generated some controversy when Colley led an unsuccessful effort to include a Kentuckian among the finalists.

Tuesday's appointments were the result of a new law changing the way regents at public universities are chosen in Kentucky.

Under the old law, the governor simply appointed whomever he wanted.

But now a committee appointed by the governor must nominate three people for each position from a pool of candidates. The governor then picks one.

The change was designed to insulate the process from politics after accusations that Wilkinson packed university boards with political cronies and contributors.

The law, which goes into effect today, permitted Jones to replace up to half of the old board's at-large members.

Only one of the new ap-

pointees to MSU's board gave money to Jones' campaign. Rhodes donated \$1,250. Seaton and Louis Jones, appointed by Jones under the old law last spring, also contributed — \$1,750 and \$1,000, respectively.

Also remaining on MSU's board were Lois Baker, executive director of the Mountain Comprehensive Health Corp. in Whitesburg, and Helen Pennington, a Morgan County school principal.

Eaglin, who replaced retired President C. Nelson Grote today, said he looked forward to working with the new board.

"It seems there are five of us new kids on the block, so there will be something of a common learning experience," he said in a statement released by the university. "I am certain that we are all committed to a single goal — that is seeing Morehead State do the best job possible in providing quality education programs for the people of the region."

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., THURSDAY, JULY 2, 1992

## A decent start

### New university boards are better, if imperfect

**B**ack when he first broached the idea, Gov. Brereton Jones said his plan to remake the boards of state universities would take politics out of the process and result in better boards. He named the new boards on Tuesday, and the results are respectable, if not perfect.

The obvious imperfection lies in the appointment of some trustees and regents who contributed to Jones' campaign. Jones has said all along that he wouldn't exclude contributors from serving on the boards, and he hasn't packed any board with supporters. But if reform was the aim, the governor would have been well advised to name no contributors in his first set of appointments.

You can spot other imperfections, too. There are too many lawyers, not enough ethnic diversity (UK's board, for instance, includes only one black and no Jews), and too few women.

Still, looking at the list of appointments overall, you have to conclude that the new process has produced better governing boards for the state's public universities.

The progress is especially notable at the University of Kentucky, where Jones uprooted former Gov. Wallace Wilkinson and his cronies.

The only drawback to that is that by doing so, Jones has removed from the board the nucleus of supporters who made Charles Wethington president. That leaves Wethington in a ticklish situation. There's no indication Jones was trying to undercut Wethington, but some public demonstration of support for UK's president is in order to make certain the housecleaning on the board doesn't send an unintended message to Wethington or UK.

Jones also improved the situation at Western Kentucky University, where he completely turned over a board that was wracked by dissension. The new board is likely to provide Western with some badly needed stability in short order.

It's too early to say how the new system will work over time, but Jones has gotten his brainchild off to a respectable start. That's progress, and in the world of Kentucky's politically burdened universities, progress is always welcome.

# Jones draws heavily from lawyers, execs for university boards

By MICHAEL JENNINGS  
Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — Gov. Brereton Jones' appointments to higher-education governing boards are heavily weighted toward urban areas, business executives and the legal profession.

Of the 97 appointees named to university boards and the state Council on Higher Education on Tuesday, at least 40 live in Jefferson County, Fayette County or the three Northern Kentucky counties of Campbell, Kenton and Boone.

Jones appointed at least 30 corporate executives and at least 23 lawyers, making business and the law by far the most heavily represented professional categories on the boards and council. The governor also appointed 10 bankers and eight educators.

Under a new law, Jones appointed a complete slate of new members for all eight state university boards and the council. That's a privilege no subsequent governor will share because of the staggered length of board terms.

Jones' appointments were limited in two main respects. To ensure continuity, he had to rename at least half the incumbent board members; and he had to pick new appointees from among candidates recommended by a screening committee.

He chose 53 incumbents, 55 percent of the total appointments. Five of the incumbents, however, were alumni members of the University of Kentucky and University of Louisville, and Jones had no choice but to reappoint them.

The governor retained the strong Louisville-area flavor of the U of L board: 14 of

the 17 appointees are Jefferson County residents. The UK board, formerly dominated by Lexington residents, will become more geographically diverse: Only five of the 16 appointees are from Fayette County.

Jones named 15 blacks to boards and the council, but only one — Henry L. Jackson of Lexington — was among those named to the UK board. That appears to fall short of the new law's requirement that the governor's appointees to each board reflect "no less than proportional representation of the minority racial composition" of the state.

The law says the governor appoints 16 members of the UK board. Measured against that number, Jones' appointment of one black person falls short of the proportion of blacks in the state: 8 percent.

The Rev. Louis Coleman of Louisville, a civil-rights activist, underscored that point Tuesday, claiming the new UK board is "not even in compliance with the law."

But Cabinet Secretary Kevin Hable and UK spokesman Bernard Vonderheide said yesterday that the governor probably should be held to account for only 13 appointments to the UK board, since he had no discretion over the choice of the three alumni members.

"I think he (Jones) complied with the statute," Hable said, adding that the law "certainly didn't contemplate statistical hair-splitting."

At an organizational meeting yesterday, the new UK board elected former Gov. Edward T. "Ned" Breathitt as interim chairman, to serve until the board's statutory meeting in September. Robert Meriwether, a McCracken County physician, was named vice chairman.

## Some Jones appointees contributed to his campaigns

The Frankfort Bureau.

Although Gov. Brereton Jones made the appointments under a new law intended to minimize political influence in the selection process, some of those winning spots on state university boards Tuesday have contributed to his campaigns.

Those who gave to his campaigns for governor and lieutenant governor, or to his effort to retire his 1987 campaign debt, include:

■ Northern Kentucky University appointee Phillip Taliaferro (with his wife), \$8,000. Other employees of Taliaferro's law firm and their spouses gave another \$16,000.

■ Council on Higher Education appointee Paul Wedge Jr. of Warren County, \$3,620.

■ Morehead State University appointee Charles M. Rhodes of Ashland, \$1,250.

■ Murray State University appointee Marilyn R. Buchanon of Livingston County, \$2,000.

■ NKU appointee James R. Poston of Campbell County, \$1,200.

■ NKU appointee Alice Sparks of Kenton County, \$1,000.

■ University of Kentucky appointee and former Gov. Edward T. Breathitt of Trigg County (with his wife), \$2,100.

■ UK appointee and Ashland Oil President Paul W. Chellgren of Greenup County, \$1,000.

■ UK appointee Robert N. Clay, a Midway thoroughbred breeder, \$6,000.

■ UK appointee Ellissa M. Plattner of Campbell County (with her husband), \$10,500. Plattner is the daughter of longtime state contractor and Frankfort power-broker William H. May.

■ Eastern Kentucky University appointee Gilbert Miller of Madison County, \$3,150.

■ ECU appointee Irving Rosenstein of Fayette County, \$7,500.

# New UK trustees meet, back Wethington

By Eric Gregory

Herald-Leader education writer

Less than 24 hours after they were appointed, the new University of Kentucky trustees met for the first time yesterday and immediately pledged their support for school President Charles Wethington.

"I assure you, Mr. President, that we're with you, we're behind you, we think you're doing an outstanding job and we're going to give you all the support in the world to make this the greatest university in this country," said former Gov. Edward T. "Ned" Breathitt.

The trustees met for about 15 minutes to take the oath of office, in case there is an emergency before their next official meeting.

They also named Breathitt chairman of the board until September, the next time state law says the board must name officers.

Breathitt also served as chairman of the UK board when he was governor from 1964 to 1968. Until the early 1970s, the governor was automatically chairman of UK's board.

Robert Meriwether, a McCracken County physician, was named vice chairman and Lois Weinberg, a Knott County education activist and daughter of former Gov. Bert T. Combs, was named secretary.

UK was the only board to meet yesterday, a day after Gov. Brereton Jones named new trustees and regents at the state's eight universities and the Council on Higher Education.

The move was part of a sweeping new law aimed at taking politics out of the appointment process. A special nominating committee now gives the governor a list of people from which to choose board members.

Previous governors had a free hand in naming board members, and many often chose friends and contributors for the highly sought-after positions.

All eyes were on the UK board Tuesday to see whether Jones would reappoint former Gov. Wallace Wilkinson, who sparked the law when he named himself a UK trustee in the waning days of his administration.

Not only did Jones not choose Wilkinson, but he also passed over many of the former governor's allies as well, including former chairman Foster Ockerman and vice chairman William "Bud" Burnett Jr.

Many feared Wethington would be on shaky ground if Wilkinson and his allies left the board. Wilkinson and Wethington are longtime friends from Casey County.

Wilkinson was criticized for driving off former UK President David Roselle, who left the school in 1989 after a stormy relationship with Wilkinson and the Wilkinson-appointed board.

Wethington was then named interim president. He later took the job full time.

Jones also cleaned out Western Kentucky University's board, where regents had openly fought for months over President Thomas Meredith's spending practices.

Only one sitting regent — William Moore of Mercer County — lost his seat on the Kentucky State University board, which is usually the most controversial panel in the state. Jones had already replaced most of its members before the new law went into effect.

Although about a third of the appointees to all the boards contributed to Jones' campaign for governor, many other contributors were not selected.

They included Laurel grocer Ernest House (\$5,000), nominated for Eastern Kentucky University, Pikeville businessmen T.T. Colley (\$6,200) at Morehead State University and Maker's Mark president Bill Samuels (\$3,950) at UK.

At UK yesterday, new board members said the turbulent times of NCAA investigations and presidential uprisings were behind them.

They thanked their predecessors, especially Ockerman, for getting the school through those difficult years.

## KSU football is doomed, coach leaving, paper reports

Associated Press

FRANKFORT, Ky. — The Kentucky State University football team, which seemed to get a new lease on life just two weeks ago, may now be doomed, according to a report published yesterday.

The State Journal reported that head football coach George James Jr. cleared out his office Tuesday. Also, his two assistants, Doug Whitman and Donnie Morgan, are looking for work, the newspaper said. James declined to comment.

The paper said sources reported the football program ended the fiscal year on Tuesday nearly \$140,000 in debt after spending more than \$410,000 for the year.

Athletic Director Donald W. Lyons would neither confirm nor deny the accuracy of the figures. He did note, however, that any figures should be considered preliminary.

"I'm not saying those numbers are wrong. ... I'm just not sure what went into them," he said.

Lyons said the program was to have received "up to \$50,000" from the Kentucky State University Foundation, a non-profit fund-raising agency, and another \$50,000 from the university to help make up the difference between its budget and actual expenditures.

He said the ending disparity was due to an "accounting mechanism."

Two weeks ago, KSU President Mary Smith told the school's regents that the football program would be spared from immediate budget cuts but that the coaches needed to "get their act together" and reverse the team's record, which has been 2-9 the past three years.

James was the 24th coach in KSU's 78-year football history, but he is the ninth in the 10 years since LeRoy Smith, Mary Smith's husband, retired.

Regardless of the problems, Lyons said he is not worried that the football program will be canceled, even though larger state universities, such as Morehead State and Western Kentucky, have considered doing away with theirs. "I'm an eternal optimist," he said. "We've made it up to this point."

## KSU football coaches on way out, report says

Associated Press

FRANKFORT — The Kentucky State University football team, which seemed to get a new lease on life just two weeks ago, may now be doomed, according to a published report yesterday.

The State Journal reported that KSU Coach George James Jr. cleared

out his office Tuesday. His two assistants, Doug Whitman and Donnie Morgan, are also looking for work. James declined to comment.

At one point last year the team's roster was down to 30 players. It has had a 2-9 record each of the last three years, has drawn few fans and has had to travel vast distances to fill 11-game schedules.

Regardless, Athletic Director Donald W. Lyons says he is not worried that the program will be canceled even though larger Kentucky universities such as Morehead State and Western Kentucky have considered it.

"I'm an eternal optimist," he said. "We've made it up to this point."



# Ruling on desegregation puts state's colleges under scrutiny

By BEN Z. HERSHBERG  
Staff Writer

Efforts to desegregate Kentucky's public universities and colleges are getting another look because of last week's U.S. Supreme Court ruling in a Mississippi case.

Civil-rights leaders are bringing the lawyer who successfully challenged Mississippi's higher-education system to Louisville next week to see what legal challenges can be made here. And officials of groups ranging from the federal Office of Civil Rights to the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund say they will soon review desegregation efforts in Kentucky in light of the high court's ruling.

"The Supreme Court has required a complete reanalysis of the Kentucky desegregation plan," said Phyllis McClure, director of policy and information for the NAACP Legal Defense and Education Fund in Washington, D.C. She was referring to a 1982 desegregation plan agreed to by the state and the U.S. Department of Education's Office of Civil Rights.

The court ruled last week that Mississippi had not proved in years of litigation that it had erased the vestiges of an illegal, dual system of higher education for blacks and whites.

Legal experts point out that the public systems of higher education in Kentucky and Mississippi are very different, with a much larger black population in Mississippi and several universities there that have been predominantly black — and have remained so — compared with only one historically black university in Kentucky, Kentucky State.

Kentucky State received heavy state investment during the 1980s and now has more white than black students.

But Alvin Chambliss, the Mississippi lawyer who won last week's Supreme Court ruling, said the failure of Kentucky universities to meet many of the desegregation goals they committed to in the 1982 desegregation plan may raise questions about efforts here.

"The state has an obligation to educate all its citizens on an equal basis," Chambliss said.

While the Supreme Court has not set any "magic numbers" for state universities to meet in desegregating, Chambliss said, "if you talk about equal opportunity then you must look at college-going rates and population rates" and other statistics.

Chambliss said he will meet with civil-rights leaders to learn more about Kentucky's university system. He will be looking for parallels to the Mississippi case that might warrant litigation.

McClure agreed that an analysis of desegregation in Kentucky must include a review of statistics that illustrate whether those efforts have been successful. Last week the Supreme Court said good-faith efforts to eliminate desegregation are not enough. Those efforts must eliminate the signs that there is a separate system of education for blacks and whites, McClure said, and that must be proven by evidence that includes education statistics.

A review of desegregation in Kentucky will show that the state hasn't attained some fundamental goals set in its 1982 desegregation plan and later documents. Those shortcomings include:

- The failure of all public universities other than Morehead State to meet the goals for percentage of black undergraduates they had agreed to with the state — and with the Department of Education's Office of Civil Rights — for 1985. Those goals have been adopted, more recently, for 1995, since they weren't met earlier.

- Declines in the percentage of black administrators at four of the state's nine universities and the community college system from 1987 to 1990.

- Declines in the percentage of black graduate students at five of the universities from 1987 to 1990.

- A decline in the percentage of black Kentuckians among those receiving bachelor's degrees from four of the state's universities be-

## GOALS VS. RESULTS

Most state universities haven't yet met enrollment goals set in the desegregation plan for 1985. Chart shows percentage of resident black undergraduates at each school. (Kentucky State University is not included because no black-enrollment goals were set for it.)

University	1985 goal	1990 actual
EKU	7.4	5.7
Morehead State	3.2	3.3
Murray State	6.2	3.8
NKU	0.9	0.8
UK	6.2	3.9
U of L	11.3	10.2
WKU	8.1	5.4

Sources: Kentucky Higher Education Desegregation Plan, 1982, and the 1992 Annual Report on the Kentucky Plan for Equal Opportunities in Higher Education.

tween 1987 and 1990.

Roy Peterson, assistant to the executive director of the Kentucky Council on Higher Education, said he is particularly concerned about the percentage of black students from Kentucky receiving bachelor's degrees in the state, which is the student group addressed in the state's plan.

The statewide goal, Peterson said, was for that group to comprise about 7.8 percent of all recipients of bachelor's degrees. "As of the last reporting period (1990), the actual figure was 4 percent, just over half of what we wanted it to be."

That's a critical point, because it shows how well universities are recruiting and retaining black students, Peterson said. "That says we have a long way to go."

Gary Cox, executive director of the Kentucky Council on Higher Education, said he and the council are frustrated by such numbers, which show limited progress toward desegregation goals.

However, he doesn't believe that means the state will have to develop new desegregation plans or face litigation because of the Supreme Court ruling in the Mississippi case.

Kentucky spent about \$25 million in the 1980s to improve Kentucky State and to increase white enrollment there, Cox said. And the numbers of black students have increased at other universities, so he does not believe the courts or the Office of Civil Rights will find parallels between conditions in Kentucky and Mississippi.

"We don't have vestiges of a dual system," Cox said. "We do have continuing challenges. We have to improve the college-going rate (for blacks), graduation rates, retention (of students) and recruitment of black faculty."

The impact of the Mississippi case on Kentucky will be refocusing attention on those issues, Cox said.

# MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

MEDIA RELATIONS • MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY • UPO BOX 1100 • MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 • 606-783-2030  
LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY, THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1992

## House sends college aid bill to Bush

### Measure aims to help middle-class families

Associated Press

WASHINGTON — The House approved and sent to President Bush yesterday a bill aimed at making it easier for students from middle-income families to pay for college with government grants and loans.

The House accepted a compromise worked out earlier with the White House and Senate.

The House vote was 419-7. The Senate approved the compromise last week.

"The bill opens up federal student aid programs to students from middle-income working families," said Rep. Pat Williams, D-Mont.

The bill extends the life of federal higher education programs and authorizes spending of \$115 billion during five years.

To make subsidized loans available to more students from middle-income families, the bill would drop equity in home or farm and college savings accounts from the calculation of assets now used to determine student aid eligibility.

Income ceilings also would be raised for students seeking Pell grants of up to \$2,400 a year. Students from families of

four with an annual income of up to \$42,000 a year could qualify for the grants. The present family income cutoff is \$30,000.

The bill would require all lenders of federal guaranteed student loans to offer borrowers either graduated or income-sensitive repayment options.

Among other changes, the bill establishes a new unsubsidized loan program for students and families who now do not qualify because their incomes are too high.

The compromise that permitted passage involved establishing a direct-loan

pilot program at 200 to 250 schools that eliminates banks and other intermediaries. The program was scaled back from 500 colleges and trade schools after the Bush administration objected to the size and threatened a veto.

Congressional auditors have estimated the government could save nearly \$1 billion a year by substituting direct loans for the current guaranteed student loan system and its middleman banks and security markets.

Under the pilot program, the government would lend the money for college or trade schools directly to students instead of paying subsidies to the banks.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY, THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1992

## Motion calls for return of Lees teachers

JACKSON — A Powell Circuit Court judge yesterday heard a motion for a temporary injunction reinstating two dismissed Lees College faculty members pending the outcome of their lawsuit against the southeastern Kentucky college.

The motion on behalf of Jim Wilde and M. Kay Miller is the latest in a series of legal and administrative wranglings involving the two-year college in Jackson.

A ruling is expected Friday, Judge James L. King said.

"We wanted a temporary injunction for our jobs back until the whole thing is settled," Miller said. "Without a job, we don't have things like health care, benefits, other things."

"And let's face it: It's too late in the year. The jobs ... are all gone."

Arthur Brooks, a Lexington attorney who represents Miller and Wilde, said in addition to benefiting his clients, a temporary injunction would help Lees in the long run.

Until they were fired in May, Wilde was an associate professor of communication and director of the educational advancement program, and Miller was a tenured associate English professor. Both had employment agreements for the 1992-93 academic year.



# MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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THE COURIER-JOURNAL, MONDAY, JULY 13, 1992

## Activists to press colleges for progress on desegregation

By DEBORAH YETTER  
Staff Writer

Flanked by the lawyer who successfully challenged Mississippi's higher-educational system before the U.S. Supreme Court and a top civil-rights official from that state, local civil-rights leaders said yesterday they will press for further efforts to desegregate Kentucky's universities.

The Rev. Louis H. Coleman Jr., who organized yesterday's meeting, said his Shelbyville-based organization, the Justice Resource Center, probably will ask federal authorities to reopen a 1982 desegregation plan for Kentucky's public universities in light of the ruling on Mississippi's universities.

The Supreme Court ruled June 26 that Mississippi had failed to prove it had eliminated an illegal, dual system of higher education for black and white students.

Coleman made his announce-

ment flanked by lawyer Alvin O. Chambliss Jr., who successfully argued the Supreme Court case on behalf of blacks in Mississippi; James Figgs, vice president of Mississippi's chapter of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, and the Rev. Bob Burks, a Louisville pastor and civil-rights leader.

Chambliss and Figgs, who traveled to Kentucky at Coleman's request, said they believe Kentucky's civil-rights leaders have a strong case for demanding further efforts at desegregation.

But Chambliss stopped short of threatening a federal lawsuit. He said the first step might be to ask federal authorities to reopen the 1982-87 desegregation plan agreed to by the state and the U.S. Department of Education's

Office of Civil Rights. Filing a lawsuit could be a resort if administrative efforts fail, he said.

Chambliss said he and NAACP officials are still studying the Supreme Court decision and its likely effect on Mississippi's universities as well as on other Southern systems. The Supreme Court ruling returns the case to a lower court.

But Chambliss said he agreed to come to Kentucky from Nashville, where he had been attending the national NAACP convention, because Coleman "was so persistent." Coleman, a longtime civil-rights activist, is pastor of First Congregational Methodist Church, 3810 Garland Ave.

Chambliss said he will provide free legal assistance and the national NAACP will provide research and support for efforts in Kentucky.

He said he believes there are grounds to demand more changes in Kentucky's system because the Supreme Court ruling indicates that

a good-faith effort to end segregation at state universities is not enough. The state must show statistical improvement, such as increasing the number of black students who enroll and graduate from its universities, he said.

State officials have said they have worked to improve in those areas and spent about \$25 million in the 1980s to improve Kentucky State University, the state's only historically black university.

But the state hasn't met some of its earlier goals of desegregating its nine public universities and its community-college system by enrolling and graduating more black students.

Chambliss said those findings are unacceptable.

"It is not fulfilling Kentucky's constitutional obligation to educate its black citizens," he said.

Coleman also said yesterday he is concerned that there aren't more African Americans on university boards, that universities haven't hired enough black faculty and staff, including athletic coaches, and that universities don't do enough to retain black students who enroll.

Chambliss said he would urge Coleman's group to initiate some sort of action within the month. Coleman said he plans to travel to Mississippi soon to work with Chambliss on how to proceed.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., MONDAY, JULY 13, 1992

## A refreshing spring cleaning

**G**ov. Brereton Jones used a new state law to create an almost new board of regents at Western Kentucky University and the other state-supported universities. The law also helped cut short the term, as a trustee of the University of Kentucky, of Jones' predecessor, Gov. Wallace Wilkinson.

Jones' actions bring the freshness of a belated, but much needed spring cleaning to higher education.

The new state law enabled the governor to purge all members of university boards and the Council on Higher Education. Ineffectiveness of the previous law was illustrated by problems at Western and Wilkinson's appointment of himself before he left office.

Gone at Western are the divergent viewpoints that parted former

board members and much of the university community. Most of Western's regents were divided on questions centering on an audit of certain university accounts under the control of President Thomas Meredith.

At UK, Wilkinson and the other trustees he appointed would have been sure to exhibit their cronyism if allowed to continue in their posts.

All of higher education's problems will not be solved with the appointments of these new board members. But the pathway definitely has been cleared of some of its largest obstacles.

— The (Bowling Green)  
Daily News

*These condensed guest editorials do not necessarily represent the viewpoint of the Herald-Leader.*



# Discussions uncover growing support for state school reforms

By MICHAEL JENNINGS  
Staff Writer

PLEASANT HILL, Ky. — The more people learn about Kentucky's school reforms, the more they seem to support those measures, a recent study shows.

The sampling of views of 70 Kentuckians, sponsored by the Prichard Committee for Academic Excellence and the Partnership for Kentucky School Reform, also shows a growing conviction that school reform is here to stay.

These findings, released yesterday at the Prichard Committee's annual meeting at Shakertown, are contained in a report on seven "focus group" discussions held in six Kentucky cities in May. Participants were randomly selected teachers, business people and ordinary citizens.

The report says participants supported elements of school reform with which they had firsthand experience, such as preschool programs, school councils and centers that coordinate social and health services for children and their families. Some participants criticized reforms with which they had no experience.

A similar study last year showed that participants thought school reform was needed but doubted that reforms enacted in 1990 would last long enough to make much difference. Leaders of this year's discussions found that such doubts had diminished, and that participants were more likely to speak of "when" a given reform would reach their school, rather than "whether" it would.

Other findings included: the absence of a backlash against the 1990 tax increase; a desire for more participation in schools; and a tendency of citizens to say teachers should motivate children to learn, and of teachers to say families should play that role.

The study, conducted by Roberts and Kay, a research and communications firm, concludes that school reform is "neither in danger nor in prime condition."

In a report on a study of schools that have combined kindergarten

through third grade into a single instructional program, University of Delaware Educational Studies Chairman James Rath said the Prichard Committee that parents report a blossoming of enthusiasm and learning in their children.

Rath was part of a three-member team that last spring visited 14 schools that have adopted the "ungraded primary" approach. All Kentucky elementary schools must start the ungraded approach next school year and must fully implement it by fall 1993.

Rath said parents report that their children love to go to school, and that they "just bubble over with the knowledge that they've acquired." In the best programs, excited teachers spend so much time working on the program that their spouses accuse them of neglecting their own children, he said.

Because learning in the ungraded program takes place without clear division among skills, teachers feel that standardized tests shouldn't be used to measure progress, since those tests typically measure one skill at a time, Rath said.

He said the program may encounter resistance from several types of teachers. They include those who have prospered under the old way of teaching and who fear the ungraded approach may cost them their status, and teachers in grades four through six who see "this glacier of change moving toward them," he said.

Parents regard teachers as experts on how children should be taught, and widespread teacher resistance to the program could undermine its acceptance, Rath said.

Other problems observed in the study, he said, included teachers' resistance to including kindergarten children with other primary-school youngsters and parents' fears that older children won't be pushed hard enough to learn.

Also at yesterday's meeting, Lois Weinberg of Hindman was elected to a third one-year term as chairwoman of the Prichard Committee. The annual meeting continues today.

# Public not loyal to school reforms, committee says

By Jamle Lucke

Herald-Leader education writer

PLEASANT HILL — Kentuckians no longer expect school reform to dry up and blow away. But the public is more likely now than a year ago to condemn the changes.

"Because they do not feel ownership of reform citizens and teachers feel little loyalty to it," according to a report released yesterday by the Prichard Committee for Academic Excellence at its annual meeting at Shaker Village of Pleasant Hill.

As schools prepare for their third year under the 1990 Kentucky Education Reform Act, "reform is not in immediate danger ... but it is not in prime condition either," the report said.

The findings suggest Kentuckians need more information about school reform, particularly the success stories, Lexington researcher Steve Kay told about 80 people gathered for the citizens group meeting.

Teachers need more support and training, he said.

Kay and his partner, Rona Roberts, in May interviewed 70 randomly selected Kentuckians in Bowling Green, Elizabethtown, Fort Mitchell, Madisonville, Prestonsburg and Somerset. Those interviewed were from three groups: teachers, citizens and business people.

In contrast to a year ago, even opponents of reform recognize it has "staying power." Kay attributed this to the last legislature's commitment to the reforms.

"Citizen ownership of reform does not yet exist in most communities, and most teachers are not yet ready either to implement reform or to advocate for it enthusiastically," the report said.

Kay said there still is no apparent backlash to the 1990 tax increase. But people want to know how the money is being spent for education. Many cannot understand why there still seems to be too little money for schools. They resent the way in which the state lottery was portrayed as a solution to education funding, the report said.

People are more likely to support elements of the reform package with which they have firsthand experience, such as primary schools and family resource centers. They

almost unanimously see school-based decision-making as a way to improve schools but worry it will be hurt by a lack of training, interference by school administrators or the election of the wrong people to school councils.

They seem to be especially hazy about how the new system for assessing student progress will work.

The researchers found that people with the most positive attitudes toward the 2-year-old reform package live in districts where schools are making the changes "with good will." Negative opinions are most widespread in areas where change is being forced on teachers, parents and administrators.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1992

## Judge won't reinstate professors

JACKSON, Ky. — Breathitt Circuit Judge James King denied a request yesterday by two fired Lees College faculty members that they be reinstated pending the outcome of their lawsuit against the school.

Jim Wilde, who was an associate professor of communication, and M. Kay Miller, a tenured associate professor of English, filed the motion Wednesday. They argued they were fired for their opposition to former college President William Bradshaw. The two sought the temporary injunction, claiming they needed the jobs to maintain health care and benefits. But King ruled that their lawsuit gave them "adequate remedy in the law."

The two were among five faculty members fired from the two-year college in Jackson on May 11-12. They were also members of a local chapter of the American Association of University Professors, which is investigating high turnover and allegations of abuse under Bradshaw's administration.



# COW COLLEGE CAPERS

**H**OW FAR that little candle spreads his beams!" said the Bard in "The Merchant of Venice." "So shines a good deed in a naughty world." Alas, the reverse is also true. A dumb deed spreadeth its effect like a malady.

Which is to say that the Wilkinson virus, long thought dormant, struck recently at the University of Louisville, where members of the board of trustees decided they could guide the affairs of faculty and classroom better than could President Don Swain, his deans and department heads. Wallace redux.

You will recall that while he was governor, Wilkinson decided professors at the University of Kentucky were teaching too few hours, and were spending too much time on research or on writing books and articles in "little bitty" publications dear to the academic heart.

His crusade against the slothful professors, so reminiscent of George Wallace's blasts at "pointy-headed intellectuals," appealed to a limited constituency of redneck anti-intellectuals, but proved an embarrassment to other UK trustees and to new President Charles Wethington, to whom it presented a dilemma. He could ignore the Wilkinson attack, and risk biting the hand that anointed him, or he could endorse the idea and appear to be himself a little red of neck. Fortunately, the trustees ordered a study, which dealt the idea a merciful death.

The resulting embarrassment for the university in collegiate circles would be enough, we assumed, to discourage future trustee forays into classroom matters where they had neither expertise nor duty. Wrong again, alas! Out at the University of Louisville the trustees began running a suspicious fever and, before you know it, they began trying to be presidents.

It was not a good performance. And it succeeded in making the regional university look like a cow college whose programs and policies are shaped to parochial politics and standards.

It seems that a professor of mathematics thought he was due tenure, that blessed state that endows on the holder lifetime employment, save for high crimes and such. When he was not granted tenure he complained that his evaluations by superiors showed that he was professionally deserving, and charged that he was being discriminated against on the basis of race, he being a Middle Eastern Muslim.

His was not a novel complaint. We have all heard, through the years, of worthy professors denied promotions, raises or tenure



**JOHN ED PEARCE**

because they were too popular, too unpopular, dull in the classroom, clowns in the classroom, too easy on students, too hard on students, because they graded too strictly or too generously or published too little or too much. Where truth and justice lie is difficult, if not impossible to say. One professor is effective through one method, another through the opposite.

It is a situation in which the responsible official, usually the president, has no choice but to rely on his deans and depart-

**U of L's "trustees are to an unfortunate degree chosen locally and unduly responsive to local pressures."**

ment heads, as did President Swain. In a huge, modern university, the president cannot possibly know each instructor well enough to make a fair evaluation. He takes the dean's recommendation. The professor in question decides either to wait for the next go-round or seek a position elsewhere.

Sometimes, if the negative ruling is sufficient to arouse serious student or faculty protests, the president may be prompted to look into the case himself. It may prove that the dean or department head was prejudiced or personal in his evaluation. Whatever the president's findings, it is generally conceded to be his decision to make. The buck stops there.

Or should. To let trustees override a president's decision on an internal matter, as they did at U of L, is to imply that the trustees (1) know more about his internal situation than do the president and his department heads, or (2) they do not trust the president to make an intelligent, morally sound judgment.

As a matter of academic practice, the U of L trustee action was less justified than Wilkinson's at U of K. If a trustee feels that the general academic policies of the university are skewed, he has a right, if not an obligation, to bring it to the attention of the

administration and other trustees. Occasional reviews of teaching policies are necessary and beneficial, though they are not helped by the political timing and attendant publicity of the Wilkinson attack.

In the U of L affair, there was no evidence that trustees knew more about the situation than Swain, or had reason to distrust his judgment. Protests by students, civil-rights groups and friends of the professor should not have influenced the trustees' decision. In this day of supersensitivity, there is a protest group for every purpose under the heaven, and the university that shapes its policies to placate them will find itself riding off into all directions.

The U of L board owes not only the university but the state an explanation for its usurpation. Swain has led the university through critical times and has managed far more serious matters than this without the interference of trustees. If the trustees do not trust him, they should fire him. But they should explain why. The school is a state, not a local, institution, and responsible to taxpayers throughout the commonwealth, though its trustees are to an unfortunate degree chosen locally and unduly responsive to local pressures.

The pattern here, sad to say, has for generations existed at state colleges and universities, and has helped to make them unnecessarily provincial in outlook and operation. The University of Kentucky board, as well as those of the regional universities, has long been unduly influenced by local business and political pressures and interests. If it is, as it claims to be, the flagship of the state system, its board should more fairly represent all sections of the state than it has in the past. It should also include, to the extent possible, more members of national reputation and expertise, if it is to avoid the handicap of parochialism.

There are signs that the situation has been improved by having a citizen committee present to the governor a list of potential trustees for his selection. The regional university boards are less provincial, and the U of K board seems less blatantly political. There are fewer seemingly political appointees throughout the system, though an unfortunate number were generous contributors to the governor's campaigns.

Trusteeship is, or should be, a trust as well as a source of free athletic tickets and personal power. As the U of L tenure case demonstrates, it is not easy to specify rules to meet every situation. In the end, trustee conduct depends on judgment and character, which alone can guide the governor's selection.

Special to The Courier-Journal

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., SATURDAY, JULY 11, 1992

## Baldrige to coach Greenup

Wire, special reports

Former Morehead State Coach Bill Baldrige is the new football coach at Greenup County High School.

Baldrige, 48, signed a contract Thursday night.

Baldrige was 20-45 in six years at Morehead before he resigned with health problems. He worked 1½ years in Florida, then taught at Bath County and helped with the football program at Morgan County last year.

"I liked it so much I wanted to go back in full speed," said Baldrige, who added he had received a clean bill of health from his physician.

## Navy's Majick transfers to Morehead

Mark Majick, a 6-foot-4 guard, has transferred from Navy to Morehead State. The sophomore-to-be will be eligible to play in the 1993-94 season.

"With the military, the academics and the athletics, I couldn't concentrate on all three," said Majick of Cortland, Ohio. "I wanted to do well in all areas. I think I did decently in basketball, but my academics suffered a little bit. Plus, I just wasn't happy there."

Majick and teammate Derrick Wall, who also plans to transfer but has yet to decide on a school, said they felt the pressure of losing on a young team that relied heavily on their contributions. The Midshipmen (6-22) won just one game in the Patriot League, and lost their last eight, including an 18-point defeat to Fordham in the first round of the league tournament.

"The losing was the real frustrating part," said Majick, who was a second-team all-Ohio pick after averaging 21 points for Liberty High School in Youngstown. "It's always hard to play Division I when you only have one senior and one junior like we did."

# MSU Clip Sheet

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THE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1992

## Education council urged to review programs dating to segregation

By BEN Z. HERSHBERG  
Staff Writer

A memorandum was distributed to the Kentucky Council of Higher Education yesterday urging it to review admission policies and program duplication among universities to be sure they don't date to the time higher education was segregated.

The memorandum, written by Michael Goldstein, a Washington lawyer who has consulted with the council for several years, came in response to the recent U.S. Supreme Court finding of possible segregation in Mississippi's higher education system.

Goldstein wrote that it's unlikely Kentucky will run into problems because of the Supreme Court case that but it's prudent for universities to review the areas focused on by the court.

"We don't know where (the Mississippi case) is going to take us," he said in a telephone interview. "It's almost like starting from scratch."

The court said implementing race-neutral higher education policies wasn't enough and that schools must eliminate policies that restrict opportunities for minority students and that could be traced to the time separate systems for whites and blacks were legal.

Goldstein said the ruling "is changing the ground rules" for judging whether state universities and colleges discriminate.

He said evidence of discrimination likely will be based on analyses of statistics related to race, such as the percentage of black and white students denied admission because of a school or state policy. Such statistics might be evidence that a policy is discriminatory — if the policy dated to the era of segregated schools, he said.

In other action, the council approved a tuition plan that will let students in the Evansville, Ind., and Henderson and Owensboro, Ky., areas cross state lines and get lower, in-state tuition rates. The plan also will lower the cost of attending Northern Kentucky University for students from southeastern Indiana.

The tuition-reciprocity agreement also calls for the creation of a Kentucky and Indiana legislative panel that eventually may extend the plan to metropolitan Louisville.

"There is great potential in Louisville," council executive director Gary Cox said. "The seven counties in this area are trying to work together. We started discussion in this area, but for several reasons they didn't work out."

He said legislative guidance from the panel to be formed this summer or fall may help Louisville-area uni-

versity administrators agree on a reciprocity plan.

Yesterday's meeting was the first since Gov. Brereton Jones reappointed members on July 1 to university governing boards and the council, which coordinates them.

Much of the meeting involved briefings on the work of council committees and staff departments.

Finance Committee Chairman David Porter, a Lexington lawyer, said he was concerned about the economic outlook for the state and for higher education. Higher education has faced budget cutbacks in seven of the last 12 years, Porter said, as state revenue has fallen short of expectations. With the population aging and the economy stagnant, higher education faces an uncertain future, he said.

"We are under a very tense condition, with decreased funding and increased demand," Porter said.

James Miller, an Owensboro accountant who is chairman of the council's programs committee, said his panel faces a busy year. It must develop regulations for legislation requiring universities to demonstrate progress toward meeting desegregation goals before they can start new academic programs.

The committee also will review all academic programs over the next few years to determine their quality and need.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1992

### Fund higher education

Kentucky has been able to get education reform off to a fast start. But it may cost us our future leaders. Why, you ask? When our kids gain this new knowledge and look for colleges and universities to attend, will they go to Kentucky schools or attend colleges and universities out of state which have not had funds stripped by leaders who can't see more than an inch in front of their political noses.

Higher education needs to be fully funded. If we fail to fund education at all levels, we have failed education reform. It also shows that our elected leaders are not behind education reform, only the image of education reform. You see, real leadership would make sure that all areas of education in Kentucky are fully funded, not just the parts that they can get the most press from.

I hope that students, teachers and parents write, telephone and demand that education funding be restored to higher education before it's too late and our children and future leave our state.

MICHAEL R. CHILDERS  
Jeffersonton, Ky. 40299

# Schools told to watch for segregation

## Attorney advises colleges to scrutinize their programs

By Eric Gregory  
Herald-Leader education writer

LOUISVILLE — Kentucky's universities should take a closer look at themselves to make sure there is no evidence of segregation, said an attorney for the Council on Higher Education.

In a letter to council members, attorney Michael Goldstein said a recent Supreme Court ruling concerning desegregation in Mississippi's colleges does not directly affect Kentucky schools, but the state should scrutinize its programs and admission standards just in case.

University presidents agreed. "None of us are where we want to be," said Thomas C. Meredith, president of Western Kentucky University and spokesman for the university presidents.

"But we're making progress, and we're not letting up."

Higher education officials discussed their five-year desegregation plan yesterday at the council meeting.

Although the state was never sued, the federal government required Kentucky to come up with a plan to increase the number of black students and faculty members at all eight state universities. That plan, coordinated and monitored by the council, was done from 1982 to 1987.

Kentucky has not heard back from the Office of Civil Rights since the plan was finished.

And it apparently won't for a while, Goldstein said. The civil rights office has suspended all action on pending higher education matters, including its review of the Kentucky report, until attorneys sort through the Supreme Court's Mississippi ruling.

In a June ruling, the court found that Mississippi had not proved it wasn't discriminating against blacks. Among other evidence, it cited signs of a continuing, dual system of higher education in the state with racially distinct enrollments at historically black and white universities.

But Goldstein said Kentucky and Mississippi differ in several areas of higher education:

- Mississippi has several historically black universities that offer many of the same programs as white colleges. The black schools receive much less money to operate, however.

Kentucky has only one historically black university, Kentucky State University, which is financed through the same formula used at the other schools.

- A significant majority of black students attend historically white universities in Kentucky. About 6 percent of the 113,500 in-state students at Kentucky schools are black, not counting KSU.

- KSU has had "substantial enhancement" and has a well-balanced enrollment. The state spent about \$25 million at KSU in the 1980s to improve the campus and curriculum and make the school more attractive to white students.

The school is now predominantly white; about 34 percent of its 1,891 students black.

Goldstein's arguments aren't stopping civil rights leaders, who say they will likely ask federal authorities to reopen the desegregation plan.

The Rev. Louis Coleman, a civil rights activist and part-time football coach at KSU, met during the weekend with the attorney who argued the Supreme Court case on behalf of Mississippi blacks and with a top civil rights official from that state.

Both Alvin O. Chambliss Jr., the attorney, and James Figgs, vice president of Mississippi's chapter of the NAACP, said they think Kentucky's civil rights leaders have a strong case for demanding further efforts at desegregation.

Chambliss said that he will provide free legal assistance and that the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People will provide research and support for efforts in Kentucky.

Coleman said he plans to travel to Mississippi soon to work with Chambliss on how to proceed.

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*The Associated Press contributed to this article.*

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY, JULY 14, 1992

# Congress delivers hollow promises on college financial aid

An astonishing student-aid bill won final approval from Congress last Wednesday and is expected to be signed by President Bush. Astonishing because — on paper, at least — it showers free money on middle- and upper-middle-income families while taking aid away from many Americans of lesser wealth.

But no well-off family should count the money until it's actually in hand. Congress has made you eligible for government and college grants that, in many cases, will not exist.

To understand the new rules, you need a general grasp of how student aid is awarded. It's based on federal calculation of "need," which all the schools apply in about the same way. You add up your family income and assets, then subtract certain allowances for your daily bills and retirement savings. The remaining money is considered your "parental" or "student" contribution to the cost of higher education.



JANE BRYANT QUINN

You then look up the total cost of the college you want and deduct the parental and student contributions. If your contributions don't cover the cost, student aid is supposed to fill the gap.

So the struggle for aid is based on what Congress defines as "need." A narrow definition rules you out; a broad one rules you in — and Congress has just written the broadest definition ever. Under the new rules, scheduled to take effect in January for the 1993-94 school year:

- You no longer have to count the value of your house when reporting the size of your

assets. In this respect, a family with a \$500,000 home that is paid for is considered no richer than the family that rents an apartment. This will channel more aid toward homeowners.

■ You also don't have to count the value of a family farm, no matter how big and prosperous it is. "I can hardly wait to see the instructions on how to determine whether you have a 'family' farm or a 'commercial' farm," says Kathleen Payea of the College Scholarship Service. No other type of family business is exempt.

■ If you earn less than \$50,000 and file one of the short tax returns (1040A or 1040EZ), you don't have to report any assets at all, even savings accounts, when computing "need."

■ Students will no longer be expected to supply a minimum of \$700 a year (for freshmen and sophomores) or \$900 a year (for juniors and seniors) out of loans or earnings. And if they work a much smaller part

tion of their income will be counted toward their "student contribution." This will greatly increase eligibility for aid.

■ Pell Grants, for the neediest student will gradually rise to a maximum of \$4,500 year from a maximum of \$3,100 today. You'll be able to qualify even if you go to school less than half time.

So what's wrong with this picture? "It's an illusion," says Lawrence Gladieux, executive director of the Washington office of the College Board. On paper, you may qualify for more aid. But in practice, there's no money to fund it.

Take the Federal Pell Grants. This year's maximum is officially \$3,100, but because the government is broke, qualified students are getting only \$2,400. Next year's maximum may fall to \$2,300. Under the new law an estimated one million middle-income students are newly eligible for Pells, which could shrink the award even more.

# MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

MEDIA RELATIONS • MOREHEAD STATE UNIVERSITY  
THE COURIER-JOURNAL, MONDAY, JULY 20, 1992

UPO BOX 1100 • MOREHEAD, KY 40351-1689 • 606-783-2030

## Graduation rate at state's colleges trails nation's

By BEN Z. HERSHBURG, Staff Writer

Jason Warren entered the University of Louisville in 1988. He worked part time for his first 2 ½ years, went to school full time and made excellent grades.

Last year he took a full-time job at the U of L Library and cut back his hours to six per semester, which the university will pay for because he's a full-time employee.

He's still making excellent grades but now expects to graduate in five or perhaps six years, rather than the traditional four.

Warren, 21, isn't alone. An article in The Chronicle of Higher Education says only 53 percent of all students who had entered one of 256 large universities as full-time freshmen in 1984 had graduated by fall 1990.

The report doesn't indicate whether students who don't graduate within 5½ years eventually graduate or drop out. But higher-education experts look at the number of students graduating in that time as a measure of how well a school gives students the support they need to get degrees and join the work force.

At the six Kentucky public universities included in the report, the graduation rate was under the state average. It ranged from only 26 percent of male students at U of L up to 50 percent of female students at the University of Kentucky.

At Indiana University in Bloomington, 56 percent of men and women graduated within 5½ years, but Indiana State University at Terre Haute graduated only 35 percent of its men and 39 percent of its women in the same period.

The lowest graduation rates among Kentucky schools were at U of L, where only 10 percent of African-American men and 14 percent of African-American women graduated within 5½ years. That compares to a 31 percent national average for African-American students.

Linda Shapiro, assistant provost at U of L, expects the school's low graduation rates to improve soon because it has invested heavily in support efforts in recent years. But last year's budget cuts may affect graduation rates in a way that's impossible to predict, she said.

"If we continue to take budget cuts and have to cut back on faculty and courses, it may take students longer to graduate, because they just can't get the courses they need."

The Kentucky Council on Higher Education, which coordinates public universities, also monitors graduation rates. The council's executive director, Gary Cox, said he doesn't believe graduation rates in Kentucky are as grim as the picture painted by statistics in The Chronicle of Higher Education.

The national sample includes such highly selective institutions as Princeton and Columbia universities, where 5½-year graduation rates exceed 95 percent. Public universities can't be that selective.

In addition, Cox said, "from 1987 to 1991, most all (Kentucky) institutions have consistently done a little better" in keeping students in school and graduating them. For example, the state average for keeping African Americans in school from year to year increased from 67.8 percent from 1988 to 71.5 percent in 1989 and 71.6 percent in 1990.

Cox also warned against comparing graduation rates, since universities generally have differing entrance requirements and serve different kinds of students.

The figures for Kentucky schools in The Chronicle of Higher Education report show:

■ A 46 percent graduation rate, within 5½ years, for women at Western Kentucky University — the highest rate in the state other than at UK. It was 14 percentage points higher than the graduation rate for Western's men.

Howard Bailey, dean of student life at Western, said he didn't know what caused the gender gap, which was much larger than at any other Kentucky universities.

■ Graduation rates for black students at U of L were less than half that of white students. And the rate of graduation for all U of L students was only about half that of students nationally.

Bruce Bursack, assistant vice president of student services, notes that U of L has a high proportion of commuter students who generally take longer to graduate. Also, many students enter U of L's preparatory division because they don't have college skills, automatically adding at least a year to their schooling, and many U of L students work, so they can't devote as much time to school.

■ Selective admissions at UK, plus attractive scholarships for minority students, brought the graduation rate for black students to 31 percent for men and 47 percent for women. The national average is 31 percent.

The education council is beginning to follow graduation rates and other yardsticks of university performance more closely because of legislation passed by the last General Assembly requiring accountability.

The council's preliminary study of graduation rates showed that 44 percent of freshmen entering the public higher-education system in the mid-1980s graduated within five years, said Brian Daley, associate director for planning and accountability. Another 44 percent left the system without graduating; 12 percent were still taking classes.

Among the 13 factors the study found had the biggest impact on graduation rates were several predictable ones: better high school grades; higher scores on college entrance exams; and the number of pre-college courses a student took in high school.

There also were some surprises, Daley said, including statistics showing that students with more siblings were less likely to graduate. The more hours students planned to work while at school also lowered their likelihood of graduating, and full-time students were more likely to graduate than part-time students.

Warren, the U of L student who is now working full time, isn't discouraged by such statistics. He's managing a 3.7 grade-point average on a scale of 4, and expects to graduate.

But some of his acquaintances in his native Webster County wonder why he's taking so long, Warren said. But he's not worried.

"I've gotten a lot out of college," he said. "I wouldn't discourage anyone from working their way through."

### GRADUATION RATES

Percentage of university students who started school in fall 1984 and graduated by fall 1990:

		Black White All		
National Average		31	56	53
Eastern	Men	14	32	30
	Women	31	37	37
Morehead	Men	24	36	35
	Women	19	42	41
Murray	Men	21	41	39
	Women	24	39	38
UK	Men	31	45	44
	Women	47	51	50
U of L	Men	10	28	26
	Women	14	33	29
Western	Men	18	14	32
	Women	24	48	46

Source: The Chronicle of Higher Education report on 256 larger public and private universities across the nation.



# Center helps students succeed at U of L

By BEN Z. HERSHBERG  
Staff Writer

Trina Helm came to the University of Louisville from Crestwood, in Oldham County, in 1987 with a Porter Scholarship, available to minority students with an average of at least 3.0 on a 4-point scale.

Her first semester, however, was full of distractions, Helm said, as she lived on her own for the first time.

"It's so different; you tend not to spend as much time studying as you did," she said.

Her average fell to a 2.0, and that decline prompted a letter from the university's Center for Academic Achievement, which provides tutoring, mentors, study space and other extra help for students who want it.

During her second semester, Helm used the quiet study halls and tutoring in math, and pulled her average up to a 2.6. She's continued using center services, and her average rose further.

Bob Coatie, the center's director, thinks the experience that

students like Helm have had at the center could make it a model for improving U of L's poor graduation rate. The center won an award in 1991 from a national, professional association for its efforts to keep students in school.

Opened in 1984, the center's results speak most clearly for students who started at U of L in the fall of 1987. By last summer, after the traditional four years of classes, only 9.36 percent of the 1987 freshmen class had graduated, while 29.6 percent of students who had used the center had graduated.

Coatie said the center was founded as a response to the state's 1982 desegregation plan, which called for a boost in recruiting, retention and graduation of minority students. While center programs are available to other students, most are heavily used by minorities.

The results show "we were able to convey our desire to be of service in a manner palatable to the students," Coatie said.

But the center's future is uncertain

because the administration plans to merge the program into the school's Preparatory Division later this year. The division provides remedial classes in basic skills like mathematics and composition for students who don't meet the requirements for degree programs.

Coatie is a little worried about the merger, adopted to save money. While the center's services are to be maintained, it's not yet clear how that will be done.

Assistant U of L Provost Linda Shapiro said the administration is committed to maintaining the services offered by the center and the Preparatory Division but plans to merge the programs administratively.

Coatie is pleased U of L is committed to maintaining the center because he's sure it works.

"You can see the progress students are making," Coatie said. "Ideally, if a student is admitted to a university, then the university has an obligation to work with that student."

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., MONDAY, JULY 20, 1992

## Let them pay for their tickets

Only a few months ago, we were among those who thought it unbelievable that a member of the Kentucky General Assembly could be improperly swayed by being given a couple of tickets (worth a couple of hundred dollars) to a horse race or by free admission to university basketball and football games.

A couple of months ago, of course, was before we learned that some members of the Kentucky General Assembly were retailing to a racetrack for \$400 each.

So we, like members of the General Assembly's Board of Ethics, must take a new look at the idea that legislators can be bought for the price of admission.

Recently, the board asked that an opinion be prepared (for future consideration) that it would be unethical for senators and representatives to accept more than \$200 worth of free tickets during a three-year period. A few months ago, when the board and a lot of us naively believed such tickets couldn't be classified as bribes, free

admissions were given the board's nod of approval.

Some — we'd still like to believe most — legislators could sit in a free seat at a University of Kentucky basketball game in Rupp Arena and feel entirely free the next day to slash the UK budget.

Still, every senator and representative has "honorable" attached to his or her name; and we now know that, in some cases, honor can be bought for \$400 in cash.

The people who pay taxes to support the universities, help finance the bonds on basketball arenas and football stadiums and pay the salaries and benefits of legislators, don't get an "honorable" attached to their names and they don't enjoy free seats.

Like members of Congress who now must stand in line with the rest of humanity to cash their checks, members of the General Assembly can pay for admission to games, horse races or the opera, if they choose.

It won't hurt all that much.

— The (Frankfort)  
State Journal

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., FRIDAY, JULY 17, 1992

## Education group re-elects Wethington

University of Kentucky president Charles T. Wethington has been re-elected vice-chairman of the Southern Regional Education Board.

The board of governmental and education leaders from 15 states re-elected Wethington during its recent annual meeting in Charlottesville, Va.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 15, 1992

## UK chancellor to interview for job

COLUMBIA, Mo. — University of Kentucky Chancellor Robert Hemenway and three other candidates for the position of chancellor of the University of Missouri have been invited for interview by the Board of Curators on July 24.

The others are: Gerald T. Brouder, provost and interim chancellor of the Columbia campus; Charles A. Kiesler, provost of Vanderbilt University; and David K. Scott, provost and vice president for academic affairs at Michigan State University.

Not invited was a fifth finalist, Steven Cahn, provost and vice president for academic affairs at the City University of New York.

# U.S. cracking down on students who fail to pay taxes on grants

Calling all students, at colleges and trade schools: The government may lower the boom on those of you who win scholarships but don't pay the income taxes due. Parents, too, should take note, lest your child become a tax delinquent.

Six years ago Congress decided to tax any portion of a scholarship that covers room, board, travel and other non-educational expenses and stipends paid for any work a student does, like teaching or research. The tax on the stipends is often withheld, just like the taxes on a regular paycheck. Also, 14 percent may be withheld from grants awarded to foreign students.

But the colleges don't withhold income taxes on grants awarded to American students.

Late last year the IRS asked Harvard University to turn over the names and Social Security numbers of students who got scholarships in 1989, along with data about the sums received.

The IRS doesn't comment on investigations. But if too many Harvard students fail the test, Congress may tell colleges to start



JANE  
BRYANT  
QUINN

sending the IRS the names of students who get grants.

Many students don't know (or don't bother asking) whether their grants are taxable. So here are the main rules:

■ You're not taxed on that portion of your grant that covers tuition, fees, books, supplies and school-required equipment. But any equipment bought for your own convenience — a word processor, perhaps — comes out of the taxable portion of the grant.

■ You do owe a tax on any payments or tuition discounts granted in exchange for services. This covers teaching assistantships for graduate students and, sometimes,

the "work study" portion of an undergraduate's grant. A work-study grant is taxable if the school designates it "compensation." If not, it's generally not taxable, says the IRS's Johnell Hunter. The schools may withhold income taxes on compensation and give you a W-2 form at tax time, says Thomas Linney of the Council of Graduate Schools.

■ Taxes are owed by the student, not the parent, and no tax is due if a student's income is low enough. Independent students can take a personal exemption plus the standard deduction. Dependent students, who are claimed as an exemption on a parent's tax return, get no personal exemption of their own.

■ Your college bills should spell out the cost of tuition, room and board. They should also list the grants you got. If not, ask for a written memo covering the calendar year.

Apply your grant first to tax-free expenses like tuition and books — being sure to keep receipts for the books you buy.

You're taxed on the amount of the grant that exceeds the tax-free items. No tax is owed on student loans.

■ Foreign students may or may not owe tax, depending on the deal the United States has cut with their countries. More than 40 countries have tax treaties with the United States. Colleges that don't follow the treaties may neglect tax withholding or get it wrong.

Who gets into the biggest tax trouble? The neediest students, according to A. Dallas Martin Jr., president of the National Association of Student Financial Aid Administrators. They're the ones most likely to win grants that cover room, board and travel. At expensive schools, that could lead to a sizable tax, with no accompanying cash to pay it.

For more information, get Publication 520, "Scholarships and Fellowships," free at some student-aid offices and any office of the IRS.

• The Washington Post

July 21, 1992

MSU ARCHIVES  
91A22-3-21-8

# MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY, TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1992

## Council defends graduation rate

Associated Press

LOUISVILLE — A state higher education official says Kentucky's public universities have made strides in retaining their students, although six of them had graduation rates below the national average in a report.

Only 53 percent of all students who had entered one of 256 large universities as full-time freshmen in 1984 had graduated by fall 1990, according to an article in The Chronicle of Higher Education.

The report does not indicate whether students who do not graduate within 5½ years eventually graduate or drop out. But higher education experts look at the number of students graduating in that time as a measure of how well a school gives students the support they need to get degrees and join the work force.

The Kentucky Council on Higher Education, which coordinates public universities, also monitors graduation rates. The council's executive director, Gary Cox, thinks Kentucky is not as bad off as the report might make it seem.

The national sample includes such highly selective institutions as Princeton and Columbia universities, where 5½-year graduation rates exceed 95 percent. Public universities can't be that selective.

Cox said that in addition, "from 1987 to 1991, most all (Kentucky) institutions have consistently done a little better" in keeping students in school and graduating them. For example, the state average for keeping blacks in school from year to year increased from 67.8 percent in 1988 to 71.5 percent in 1989 and 71.6 percent in 1990.

At the six Kentucky public universities included in the report, the graduation rate ranged from 26 percent of male students at the University of Louisville up to 50 percent of female students at the University of Kentucky.

The lowest graduation rates among Kentucky schools were at U of L, where only 10 percent of black men and 14 percent of black women graduated within 5½ years. That compares with the national average of 31 percent for black students.

Linda Shapiro, assistant provost at U of L, expects the school's low graduation rates to improve soon because it has invested heavily in support efforts in recent years. But last year's budget cuts might affect graduation rates in a way that is impossible to predict, she said.

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ation rate for black students to 31 percent for men and 47 percent for women. The national average is 31 percent.

- A 46 percent graduation rate, within 5½ years, for women at Western Kentucky University — the highest rate in the state other than at UK. It was 14 percentage points higher than the graduation rate for Western's men.

- Graduation rates for black students at U of L were less than half that of white students. And the rate of graduation for all U of L students was only about half that of students nationally.

Bruce Bursack, assistant vice president of student services, notes that U of L has a high proportion of commuter students who generally take longer to graduate. Also, many students enter U of L's preparatory division because they do not have college skills, automatically adding at least a year to their schooling, and many U of L students work, so they cannot devote as much time to school.

The other schools listed in the report are Eastern Kentucky, Morehead State and Murray State universities.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY, JULY 21, 1992

### Corrections & clarifications

Because of a reporter's error, a story yesterday about university graduation rates said students in the six Kentucky public universities in the report had lower graduation rates than the state average. It

should have said national average.

Also, a chart with the story gave the wrong graduation rate for white men at Western Kentucky University. It should have said 33 percent of white men graduated in 5½ years.

# MSU Clip Sheet

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THE COURIER-JOURNAL, THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1992

## WKU president to hold retreat before new regents take office

By CYNTHIA CROSSLEY, Staff Writer

BOWLING GREEN, Ky. — Western Kentucky University President Thomas Meredith has invited his new board of regents to a retreat in Nashville, Tenn., Sunday night, two days before they take the oath of office.

One topic at that retreat will be the expectations of both the board and Meredith of each other's responsibilities in running the university. Western's previous board apparently never laid ground rules with Meredith, and some university officials speculated yesterday that that contributed to the recent bitter controversy that split the school. During that controversy, some former regents, including Chairman Joe Iracane of Owensboro, were accused of trying to "micromanage" Western.

Meredith is in Canada on business and did not return several messages left with his office.

In interviews, some current regents stressed that they believed their role was to set policy and that they thought their new colleagues shared that belief.

"I would sense that most of these people are the type that don't want the day-to-day involvement," said Burns Mercer of Hardinsburg, technically one of the incumbent regents although his tenure began only in March. "They're simply too busy for that. They'd be more interested in doing what boards traditionally do, and that's to direct management."

The retreat begins with a dinner at a Nashville hotel Sunday and will continue there Monday. Previous boards have convened in Nashville to interview presidential candidates during the searches for both Meredith and Kern Alexander, his predecessor.

Jim Heck, Meredith's executive assistant, said being in Nashville, rather than Bowling Green, also allows university officials to better step away from their offices and their telephones to concentrate on working with the new board.

The Nashville retreat will be followed by a reception Monday evening at Western's Downing University Center and dinner at the president's home. A brief organizational meeting, at which a new chairman and other officers will be elected, is scheduled for Tuesday.

An orientation session will follow the meeting, and university administrators are expected to spend the rest of the day briefing the board on issues such as Western's proposed budget and the university's long-range plans and goals.

The controversial audit report may also come up Tuesday, since some of the regents have expressed an interest in it.

"I expect ... to address those issues that have been raised, that the administration have an opportunity to respond and tell us what they plan to do to correct them," said C. C. Howard Gray of Lexington, another incumbent who joined the board in March. "Whatever issues have been troublesome in the past, I'd like to see those addressed and let's move forward."

Yesterday Western officials began mailing out

public notices of the retreat and meetings, but they said they could not speak for Meredith on his intentions as to whether the retreat would be an open session.

"I would imagine it would be open under the Open Meetings Law, even though they're not sworn in yet," said university relations director Fred Hensley.

Under that law, it would appear for all intents and purposes that the appointees become regents when appointed by the governor. As such, they would fall under the requirements that allow closed sessions only when an individual personnel matter, litigation or a specific land acquisition is to be discussed.

With the new board, Meredith will likely have more supporters.

Peggy Loafman of Bowling Green will definitely be one. Loafman, a vice president with The Cumberland Federal Savings Bank, joined other Bowling Green business leaders last October in signing a letter of support for Meredith when the first hints of controversy arose.

On Monday she again expressed strong support for Meredith: "I feel Tom Meredith is the right person for the job."

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, THURSDAY, JULY 23, 1992

## Student-insurance rule isn't in effect, UK notes

By MICHAEL JENNINGS  
Staff Writer

LEXINGTON, Ky. — The University of Kentucky student health service has incorrectly told students that they must buy hospitalization insurance if they don't already have such coverage.

The law cited by the health service was blocked last year by a court order that remains in effect. University and student government officials said yesterday that they will inform students of the error.

Student government President Pete November said the information, citing a requirement that most college students in Kentucky have hospitalization insurance, went out in a recent mailing.

That requirement, part of a health-care reform act passed in 1990, has been blocked since last August by a Franklin Circuit Court injunction. Students challenging the requirement claim that they don't need insurance since they seldom

enter hospitals.

Circuit Judge Roger Crittenden is expected to issue a final ruling soon.

UK health service officials could not be reached for comment about the mailing. The service's letter regarding health insurance gives two phone numbers to call for further information, and recordings at both numbers do point out that the insurance requirement is "pending in a court case."

Donald Clapp, UK's vice president for administration, said he didn't know why the letter failed to mention the injunction.

November said concerned students have called the student government office. Both November and Clapp said they would make sure students learn they don't have to have hospitalization insurance.

UK officials "made a special effort to get that word out to them last year," when the injunction was issued, and they will do so again this year, Clapp said.



# Simms decides happiness is remaining with Giants

by MARK CANNIZZARO  
Sannett News Service

MADISON, N.J. — It's apparently official. Entering his 14th New York Giants training camp, quarterback Phil Simms has experienced The Great Acceptance.

A year after coach Ray Handley awarded him the starting job to Jeff Hostetler following a controversial quarterback competition, Simms spoke yesterday as if he's at ease with his backup status. He as much as acknowledged that he'll never be a starter again unless Hostetler is injured.

And he insisted that he'd rather retire than accept a trade to any team, including the New York Jets.

"I'm comfortable here," said Simms, who reported to camp Tuesday with a newly signed one-year contract worth \$1.6 million. "I like my teammates. I like my coaches. I'm not going to be traded anywhere. If some team wants me, I still have to be willing to go there, and I'll tell you right now I'm not going to be willing."

"I'm just going to stay here. I would not welcome (a trade), and I promise you I would not go."

Simms, who was without a contract after last season, quietly shopped his services around to National Football League teams in search of a quality starting quarterback — namely the Los Angeles Raiders and Kansas City Chiefs.

What the former Louisville Southern High and Morehead State star found was somewhat surprising. Despite his experience, Super Bowl Most Valuable Player award and career numbers that might earn him a look from the Hall of Fame committee, Simms found little.

"What I learned was I guess everyone's got a tremendous, tremendous hangup about my age," said Simms, who will turn 37 Nov. 3. "There's not much I can say to



Simms

that. I'm not really that old. I can't lie to them. I can't change my birth date. But with everybody, that just seemed to be the prevailing thing, so I just let it go at that.

"It was probably the best thing that could have happened for me to not catch on (with another team). It's nice having a job again. The off-season kind of drags on. You wake up thinking, 'What am I going to do today?'"

So Simms will sit quietly in the background, act as the insurance policy he is, offer advice to teammates and coaches, collect his \$1.6 million and accept the transition into the twilight of his great career.

"Jeff is going to be the starting quarterback, period," he said. "It doesn't bother me. It's the best thing. I think it will bring a little harmony to this team."

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., WEDNESDAY, JULY 22, 1992

## LCC may be forced to turn away students because of shortages

I appreciated the splendid coverage of my being awarded the NISOD International Leadership Award for 1992. It was a humbling experience for me to share the podium at the ceremony in Austin with Dr. Ron Horvath, president of Jefferson Community College in Louisville, and with Dr. Donald Phelps, chancellor of the Los Angeles Community College District, both winners of this year's award as well.

I must point out, however, that the award was made for my work with the Leadership Academy for Kentucky Community Colleges, not for solving the overcrowding problems at Lexington Community College. Those problems are not solved, despite the efforts of many people to alleviate them. In fact, problems with overcrowded classrooms and unavailability of classes will be at an all-time high this coming semester because LCC lacks the resources to meet the demand for its services. We may turn away as many as 500 students this fall because we will not have enough faculty and staff. My advice to those interested in attending LCC this fall is to apply and register now.

I hope our overcrowding and lack of resources will be remedied soon. To do so will take the continued interest and efforts of the community, our legislative delegation, the University of Kentucky and the Herald-Leader. You can certainly count on me to do my part.

ALLEN G. EDWARDS  
President  
Lexington Community College  
Lexington

# Federally sponsored student loan soon to be available to all



JANE  
BRYANT  
QUINN

If you need to borrow money for college, the government just handed you the keys to the vault. Under the new student-aid bill, all Americans qualify for student loans, regardless of income. Formerly, well-to-do parents had to find loans on their own. But starting in October, they'll be eligible for cheap, government-sponsored aid, the same as everyone else.

Congress justifies this handout by saying that, with private colleges so expensive, even upper-middle-class parents are finding them hard to afford.

But philosophically, what is government aid supposed to do? I say it should offer access to college to students who otherwise couldn't afford it — and that's all. Congress says it should also offer access to expensive private schools to students who would otherwise go to state schools. That attends to the tuition needs of the well-to-do while letting other social needs go begging.

So be it. Politics has spoken. Here's how the loan programs are changing and how to use them:

**Eligibility.** Formerly, you had to show financial need in order to get a Stafford Loan, which is the basic, government-subsidized student loan. Now, loans go to everyone. If your college application shows financial need, the government will pay the interest while you're in school; if not, you owe the interest yourself. In either case, loan repayments don't start until the student leaves school.

**Interest rate.** After Oct. 1, all new recipients of Stafford Loans, Parent Loans to Undergraduate Students (PLUS) and Supplemental Loans for Students (SLS — for graduate students and certain undergraduates) will pay the three-month Treasury-bill rate plus 3.1 percent, adjusted annually.

Currently, you'd pay around 6.3 percent, says Thomas Wolanin, staff director of the House Subcommittee on Postsecondary Education. Borrowers already in the program will continue to pay their current, higher interest rates but they'll get a credit to bring their net rate down to the new level.

Stafford loans will be capped at 9 percent for everyone, regardless of income. If rates exceed that amount, the government will pay the difference. The cap goes to 10 percent for the PLUS program and 11 percent for SLS — both lower than they are today.

**Loan size.** Stafford loans have been greatly increased for the 1993-94 school year — to \$3,500 for sophomores, \$5,500 for juniors and seniors and \$8,500 annually for graduate and professional students.

Freshman-year loans remain at \$2,625.

SLS will offer \$4,000 to juniors and seniors (still \$4,000 for freshmen and sophomores) and \$10,000 annually to graduate and professional students. PLUS provides the biggest payoff. You'll be able to borrow the entire cost of education, minus anything you received in student aid.

**Upfront fee.** Borrowers with no financial need will pay 6.5 percent. Those with need will continue to pay anywhere from 5 to 8 percent, depending on the lender.

The new law also authorizes a pilot program for dispensing Stafford Loans a new way. Currently, these loans are generally authorized by the colleges, made by private lenders and guaranteed by special agencies. So there's a lot of paperwork flying back and forth. It can take two months or more to get a loan.

Starting in 1994, selected schools will issue Stafford Loans themselves, drawing directly on federal funds. "This eliminates the middle man, by cutting out the banks and guarantee agencies," says Elizabeth Hicks, coordinator of financial aid for Harvard University. The government will no longer pay subsidies on loans to needy students. For the schools, Hicks expects direct lending to be faster, simpler, cheaper and more efficient than the current system.

Naturally, the banks and guarantee agencies strenuously dispute the savings estimates. Ian Macoy of the American Bankers Association says that the program's startup costs and additional administrative costs will far exceed the savings. Joseph Russo, director of financial aid at the University of Notre Dame, is concerned that the schools' administrative tasks and costs might actually increase. Each side has studies to prove its point.

For the student, however, it seems pretty clear that direct loans would bring in the money faster, probably at a slightly lower upfront cost. And, thanks to congressional largesse, there's now a whole lot more money to get.

• The Washington Post



# MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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THE COURIER-JOURNAL, TUESDAY, JULY 28, 1992

## WKU chief tells regents what he expects

### Quick action urged on old business

By CYNTHIA CROSSLEY  
Staff Writer

NASHVILLE, Tenn. — With help from a consultant, Western Kentucky University President Thomas Meredith outlined for his new regents his expectations of them yesterday in hopes of fostering a positive relationship.

At the same time, he warned the regents, who will be sworn in today, that they will have to act relatively quickly on some unfinished business stemming from his bad relationship with the previous board. That includes a controversial financial review and some bills stemming from that review.

Meredith declined to spend much time throwing detailed problems at his new regents during a retreat in Nashville yesterday and Sunday, preferring instead to spend his initial days with them outlining their responsibilities and asking them for their expectations of him. Consultant Paul Sharp, a retired University of Oklahoma president, assisted him.

During his morning presentation, Sharp got the regents to list 10 of their expectations of a university president. Among other things, the new regents said they wanted Meredith to have a clear vision of where Western should be heading, to be a strong administrator and to excel at fund raising and community involvement.

Then Meredith gave the regents an idea of what he expected of them. He read from a letter he said he sent in April to the committee that nominated people for university board seats under a law that abolished and reconstituted the boards of all state universities July 1. The letter hinted at his frustration with the previous regents.

"This institution will be best served by having members on its board of regents who through their accomplishments, status and position have earned a reputation that makes them bigger than the appointment," it said. "Trouble arises for a board when the individuals appointed gain all of their power, status and position from being a regent."

Sharp then told the regents: "Keep your noses in and your hands off. ... It's oversight. Ask questions; know what's going on. But leave the running of the institution to the professionals."

This morning's board meeting will be limited to organizational matters, including the election of a new board chairman. The regents will spend the rest of the day in orientation sessions.

Meredith told the new regents yesterday that he didn't plan to seek board action on the review and the bills until an Aug. 20 board meeting.

In one bill, Arthur Andersen & Co., the accounting firm whose Louisville office conducted the financial review, has doubled its charge for doing the Western job, from \$35,000 to \$70,000.

Another bill pending is from Stoll, Keenon and Park, the Frankfort law firm that represented some of the former regents during the controversy and that had been handling a legal appeal regarding the hiring of former Gov. Louie Nunn to assist in the financial review.

However, Meredith said yesterday that he couldn't recall the amount of the law firm's latest bill.

Yesterday, Andersen audit manager Dave Calzi called the \$35,000 limit included in Andersen's contract with Western "an arbitrary sum which was not adequate for the auditing work we performed. ... We've completed the work requested by the board of regents and we expect to be paid for that work."

When the former board hired Andersen in February, it didn't vote on a specific fee but instead directed former Chairman Joe Iracane to negotiate one.

Meanwhile, Meredith said in an interview yesterday that he has drafted a response to Andersen's financial review and may give copies of both to the regents today.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1992

## Bush signs measure raising college aid

Associated Press

ANNANDALE, Va. — President Bush signed legislation yesterday that boosts assistance to middle-income families who "skipped the vacation and drove the old clunkers so their kids could go to college."

Witnessing the signing at Northern Virginia Community College were key congressional sponsors of the bill, including Democratic Sens. Edward Kennedy of Massachusetts and Claiborne Pell of Rhode Island.

The compromise legislation extends the life of federal higher-education programs and authorizes spending of \$115 billion over five years.

In determining a student's eligibility for subsidized loans, the new law drops the practice of calculating assets by including a family's home equity and college-savings accounts.

The maximum for Pell Grants will rise, and the bill sets out a "direct loan" pilot program at 200 to 250 schools that eliminates banks and other intermediaries.

# KSU board elects officers, plans dialogue with students

Herald-Leader staff report

FRANKFORT — The new Kentucky State University board met for the first time yesterday and chose officers for the coming school year.

Regents elected Barbara Curry chairman, Anthony Remson vice-chairman and Gus Ridgel treasurer. Ridgel is the school's vice president for administrative affairs.

The board also scheduled a retreat for Sept. 11 and talked about meeting with KSU students to "open some sort of dialogue," Curry said.

Yesterday was the first time the board has met since the first of the month, when Gov. Brereton Jones named new trustees and regents at the state's eight universities and the Council on Higher Education.

That was part of a sweeping new law aimed at taking politics

out of the appointment process. A special nominating committee now gives the governor a list of people from which to choose board members.

Yesterday was the first time the board has met since the first of the month, when Gov. Brereton Jones named new trustees and regents at the state's eight universities.

Previous governors had a free hand in naming board members, and many often chose friends and contributors for the highly sought-after positions.

At KSU, only one sitting regent — William Moore of Mercer County — lost his seat.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., FRIDAY, JULY 24, 1992

## Where were the females?

The Herald-Leader articles regarding the nominees for state university boards were informative. It appears that 184 Kentuckians were nominated to fill positions on the boards of Kentucky's universities. While helping to carry out policies at universities is a major duty for board members, a more significant but unwritten benefit might be that of role model for students.

One fact seemed to be missing from the Herald-Leader's articles. More than 58 percent of the university students are female. Female university presidents, department heads and other university managers are in short supply as role models for female students. These same female students probably left high schools where most principals were male, even though the majority of the teacher pool is female.

Whoever provided Gov. Brereton Jones with his pool of nominees could certainly have found at least 92 intelligent, able, appropriate female Kentuckians for the governor's consideration.

It has been noticed and appreciated that recognition is now given the need for minority representation on the university boards. Now, it is time to recognize the need for adequate female representation.

ALICE M. MARTINSON

Lexington

Aug. 3, 1992

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# MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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The Sunday Independent, Ashland, Kentucky August 2, 1992

## MSU foundation raises nearly \$2.5 million

By JIM ROBINSON  
OF THE DAILY INDEPENDENT

MOREHEAD — A private Morehead State University fund-raising foundation raised nearly \$2.5 million from 1988 to 1990, records show.

But only 18 percent of that amount — \$455,654 — was contributed to the university, according to copies of the foundation's tax returns and audits for those years, the most recently available.

The single largest expense the foundation, called the Morehead State University Foundation Inc., incurred in the three years, was operating itself. That cost \$838,759, the records show.

But the head of the foundation says the figures on the tax returns are misleading.

Robert Howerton, MSU's director of development and the executive vice president of the foundation, said the foundation's annual budget is only \$76,000.

Howerton said much of the money classified as foundation operating expenses on the tax returns is spent on the university.

"It all boils down to accountant interpretation," he said.

Howerton said money spent by the foundation on athletic recruiting, marching band performances, vehicle maintenance and student recruiting gets tagged as operating expenses for tax purposes.

"There are all kinds of things that get lumped into operating expenses that are contributing to the university in a positive way," he said.

The returns show \$348,508 was spent on what was entitled "specific assistance to individuals." Howerton said that was scholarships.

Incorporated in 1979, the foundation was set up as a mechanism by which the university could receive private contributions.

Since 1981, MSU has received almost \$7 million in private contributions, including \$1.3 million in 1991-92, Howerton said.

While that's a drop in the bucket for a school with a \$60 million annual budget, it's money the school would not have had otherwise, Howerton said. And in times when public money is becoming increasingly tight, every little bit helps, he said.

The foundation money is to be used "to perform all things necessary for the development, growth, expansion and progress of Morehead State University, and its student body and alumni," according to a 1990 foundation audit report.

Tuition payments accounted for \$71,688 of the \$2,341,162 the foundation spent during those three years, the tax returns show. The school's alumni association received \$76,125.

"When I look out and see the flood of students walking by the building, I can say I know at least a few who are here because of private gifts," Howerton said.

The Sunday Independent, Ashland, Kentucky August 2, 1992

## Fund raising wave of future, educators say

By JIM ROBINSON  
OF THE DAILY INDEPENDENT

ASHLAND — Private fund raising is becoming increasingly important to area colleges and universities as the reins on public money continue to tighten, top area educators say.

"It's one of the realities of maintaining a viable and vital university in these tough times," said Anthony Newberry, vice chancellor for academic affairs for the University of Kentucky community colleges and former president at Ashland Community College.

One of the first things the new president at Morehead State University, Ronald Eaglin, said he wants to do is wean the school from state money and pump up private fund raising.

All eight state universities took big budget cuts this year after state revenue projections fell short, forcing administrators to scramble for other funding sources.

Eaglin said he wants to cut the portion of money MSU gets from state sources, which include tuition and fees, from 93 percent to 75 percent.

"We really need to look at (private funding) as an alternative here," Eaglin said shortly after taking office in July. "We have 31,000 alumni and we need their involvement."

MSU has a private foundation. Between 1986 and 1990, it raised almost \$4 million.

Marshall University just completed a three-year fund-raising campaign that netted \$11.3 million, \$1.3 million more than its \$10 million goal.

The money will be spent on scholarships, faculty development and new buildings.

The largest previous fund-raising campaign Marshall had undertaken was \$500,000.

Edward G. "Ned" Boehm, vice president for institutional advancement and Marshall's campaign director, said private money is becoming a difference maker in the pursuit of excellence for public colleges and universities.

leges and universities.

Relying on public monies will at best only maintain the status quo at a public university, Boehm said.

"Five or 10 years ago, public institutions were tax supported," said Robert F. Howerton, who manages MSU's foundation. "More and more they've become tax assisted."

Boehm estimates about two thirds of the public colleges and universities in the country are having to withstand cuts in funding from the state legislatures.

"If we want to be better than average, we have to set up private fund-raising activities," said Boehm, who also serves as executive director of the Marshall University Foundation, the school's private fund-raising arm.

At ACC, Newberry undertook the first private fund-raising the two-year college had ever done.

It was part of a precedent-setting agreement the 19th General Assembly made fund a \$4.3 million learning resources center built at the school's College Drive campus.

To receive the state funding ACC had to raise half of the first year's debt service on the project from private sources. It was the first time state funding had been made contingent upon funds being raised by a college, Newberry said.

But the \$310,000 ACC raised was more than was needed and the leftover \$200,000 being used as seed money for the creation of a private fund-raising organization for the college.

The organization, called the Ashland Community College Development Council, was approved by the UK Board of Trustees earlier this year. The school is in the midst of picking the council's members.

Community colleges in Prestonsburg, Maysville and Hazard also have created fund-raising foundations. Hazard is the most ambitious, having just completed a \$3 million capital improvement campaign.

Newberry said private fund raising, if you look at the road, is going to be a major part of the future.



## Morehead leader attends 1st graduation

**MOREHEAD** — New Morehead State University President Ron Eaglin conferred degrees on more than 370 graduate and undergraduate students yesterday at the school's summer commencement.

Eaglin said he was "proud and pleased" to be presiding at his first Morehead graduation exercises. Eaglin assumed the presidency July 1, replacing C. Nelson Grote, who retired.

The speaker was student Francis L. Olson of Elliott County, who teaches social studies at Elliott County High School and received a master of arts in education yesterday.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, SUNDAY, AUGUST 2, 1992

## Morehead State confers degrees on more than 370

Associated Press

**MOREHEAD, Ky.** — New Morehead State University President Ronald G. Eaglin conferred more than 370 graduate and undergraduate degrees yesterday.

Eaglin said he was "proud and pleased" to be presiding at his first MSU graduation.

He assumed the presidency July 1, replacing C. Nelson Grote, who retired.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1992

## EKU, Japanese plan exchange

**RICHMOND, Ky.** — Eastern Kentucky University signed an agreement yesterday with Yamanashi University to exchange faculty and students, as well as information, over a five-year period. Yamanashi is located in Kofu, Japan, a city of about 250,000 residents.

Each school will recommend one or two exchange students annually for at least one academic year, with the students being exempt from tuition and fees at their host school, such as transportation, housing, textbooks and insurance.

Eastern President Hanly Funderburk said the exchange program idea arose in 1990 while he was part of a Madison County delegation that visited Japan for 10 days.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., SUNDAY, AUGUST 2, 1992

## 3 colleges given year to correct problems

**FRANKFORT** — State officials have warned three private colleges in Kentucky that they are in danger of losing state accreditation of their teacher-training programs.

Lindsey Wilson College in Columbia must remedy the deficiencies within six months. Union College in Barbourville and Cumberland College in Williamsburg have a year to correct the problems, the state Education Professional Standards Board said.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1992

# Flaws cited in 3 teacher-prep programs

By **MICHAEL JENNINGS**  
Staff Writer

**FRANKFORT, Ky.** — Teacher-training programs at three private colleges in the state have been warned to remedy deficiencies or face losing state accreditation.

The schools are Cumberland College in Williamsburg, Lindsey Wilson College in Columbia and Union College in Barbourville.

The programs at all three schools won accreditation this week from the state Education Professional Standards Board, with the condition that Lindsey Wilson clear up problems within six months, and the other two schools within a year.

Each program was cited for a lack of minority students and faculty members. Other problems identified

by state examiners included:

■ Insufficient faculty research and inadequate evaluation of professors at Lindsey Wilson.

■ No documentation of faculty research and excessive faculty workloads at Cumberland.

■ Weak design and delivery of the curriculum in Union's graduate program, scant evidence of independent scholarship by the school's teachers, and excessive workloads for the graduate faculty.

Inspectors will have to visit Union and Lindsey Wilson to confirm correction of the problems, said Dianne Worthy, director of teacher-certification programs for the state Education Department. No return visit will be required at Cumberland, she added.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1992

## Most colleges cut budgets last year

**WASHINGTON** — More than half of the nation's colleges felt financial squeeze last year that led to midyear budget cuts and prompted most to raise tuition, according to a survey.

The survey, which the American Council on Education released yesterday, found 57 percent of colleges and universities had to cut their budgets midway through the 1991-92 operating year, compared with 45 percent the previous year.

Public colleges were most affected, with 73 percent of two-year institutions and 61 percent of four-year schools reporting midyear cuts, the study said. Thirty-five percent of private colleges reported having to trim their budgets last year.

The survey was based on responses from administrators at 41 colleges, from a sample of 510 institutions.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., FRIDAY, JULY 31, 1992

## Murray State administrator suspended

**MURRAY** — A Murray State University official reported the suspension, with pay, of Barbara Keel, director of Upward Bound, Educational Talent Services and TRIO, because of felony drug charges filed against her.

Keel, 41, was charged Monday with 10 counts of allegedly obtaining a controlled substance by forged prescription and one count of attempting to obtain a controlled substance by forged prescription.

The drug Keel is accused of obtaining is called "fastin," commonly referred to as speed, said Laura Dycus, a detective for the commonwealth attorney's office.

Keel, who is free on bond, faces arraignment in Calloway Circuit Court on Aug. 14.

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., MONDAY, AUGUST 3, 1992

## Transy picks Pa. man as vice president

J. Barton Meyer, vice president for development at Lycoming College in Williamsport, Pa., has been named vice president for development at Transylvania University in Lexington, effective Aug. 17.

Transy President Charles Shearer said Meyer "will bring a significant amount of experience in fund raising to the university." Lycoming experienced a 96 percent increase in alumni donors under Meyer.

Meyer earned a bachelor's degree in history from Ohio Northern University and a master of science degree in education from the University of Dayton.

Each program was cited for a lack of minority students and faculty members.

Problems found by state examiners at Lindsey Wilson included insufficient faculty research and inadequate evaluation of professors.

Cumberland was cited for a lack of documentation of faculty research and excessive faculty workloads.

At Union, examiners found scant evidence of independent scholarship by the school's teachers, and excessive workloads for graduate faculty.

Students enrolled in teacher-preparation programs tagged with deficiencies will be allowed to complete their courses and graduate.

Students enrolled in teacher-preparation programs tagged for deficiencies will be allowed to complete their courses and graduate.

The board also accepted accreditation of Murray State University's teacher-training programs from the National Council for the Accreditation of Teacher Education. If a school seeks accreditation from the National Council, the state automatically accepts the national group's decision.

This week's decisions were the first of their type by the Standards Board, which was created by the 1990 school-reform law. The board sets requirements for teacher and principal preparation, and it supervises teacher internships and the award and revocation of teaching certificates.

# Mandatory health insurance for students unconstitutional

By Jim Warren

Herald-Leader staff writer

FRANKFORT — A 1990 state law requiring Kentucky college students to carry health insurance is unconstitutional, a Franklin Circuit Court judge ruled yesterday.

Judge Roger L. Crittenden held that the law violated the Kentucky Constitution because it singled out one class of individuals — college students.

He also ordered a permanent injunction prohibiting the state from enforcing the statute.

"I am delighted," said Pete November, president of the University of Kentucky Student Government Association, one of many student groups around Kentucky that had opposed the law.

The state Department of Insurance, one of the principal defendants in the class-action case, does not plan to appeal Crittenden's decision, department attorney Patrick Watts said yesterday afternoon.

But it was not known whether other defendants — which include many of Kentucky's colleges and universities — might appeal. Charlette Hummel, an assistant attorney general who represented the state in the case, was not available for comment.

At issue in the case was a health-care reform law enacted by the 1990 General Assembly.

It required all full-time students at colleges licensed or monitored by the state Council on Higher Education to carry enough health insurance to pay for at least 14 days in the hospital and 50 percent of related physician fees. The requirement also applied to part-time students taking at least 75 percent of a full course load.

But two college students — Julie Pincombe of Ashland Community College and Michael Lewis Kessler II of the University of Louisville — filed suit in Franklin Circuit Court last August questioning the constitutionality of the law.

Kessler and Pincombe argued that the health insurance requirement amounted to an unnecessary financial burden on students already facing tuition and fee increases.

In response, then-Circuit Judge Joyce Albro issued a temporary injunction blocking enforcement.

The case later was expanded into a class action after students at other Kentucky colleges began lining up to join the suit by Pincombe and Kessler.

In his ruling yesterday, Crittenden said the sole question in the case was whether the law amounted to an unconstitutional interference with the rights of Kentucky citizens. The very nature of the law, applying only to students, "calls into question its constitutionality," Crittenden said.

"This court cannot find any rationale for imposing requirements upon college students which are not imposed upon the general population," he said.

Crittenden also noted that when the law was enacted, its stated purpose was to provide health care for the needy.

But he said there was "no rational relationship" between that purpose and the requirement for college students to carry health insurance.

November said college students had been concerned about the financial burdens of the law. But he said there were other concerns, principally that "students should not be singled out in attempts to assure that citizens are adequately covered by health insurance."

A state Commission on Health Care Reform is to resume meeting in Frankfort next week to consider a variety of issues, including ways to provide health coverage for needy Kentuckians.

THE COURIER-JOURNAL, SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1992

## Judge voids insurance requirement for students

By MICHAEL JENNINGS  
Staff Writer

FRANKFORT, Ky. — A judge has declared unconstitutional a requirement that Kentucky college students have health insurance.

Pete November, president of the University of Kentucky Student Government Association, said he was "delighted" with yesterday's ruling by Franklin Circuit Judge Roger Crittenden.

The main issue wasn't the cost but that college students were being "singled out in attempts to assure that citizens are adequately covered by health insurance," November said in a written statement.

Part of a state health-care reform act passed in 1990 required college students to buy hospitalization insurance if they didn't already have it. But the requirement has been blocked since last August by a temporary injunction issued by Crittenden's predecessor, Joyce Albro.

Students who challenged the requirement said they didn't need the insurance because they seldom enter hospitals.

Crittenden said the law unconstitutionally singled out certain individuals for special treatment. He added that the requirement bore "no rational relationship to the stated purposes" of the bill, which were to provide health care to the underserved and the poor.

Crittenden said he could find no rationale for imposing requirements on college students that were not also imposed on all other citizens, or students at other levels.

Nor could he see any sign the requirement was related to a long-range plan for mandatory public health insurance, the judge said.

The law applied to students carrying nine or more hours a semester at state universities, community colleges and 21 private schools.

The judge said he found no rational basis for requiring students at private colleges to have health insurance while exempting those at proprietary schools — for-profit schools such as business colleges or schools of cosmetology.

David Holton, the Louisville lawyer who handled the case for college students, said: "I'm real pleased. . . . I think it's the first time students have banded together this way to get a state law overturned."

He did not charge the students for his time; student government associations around the state helped pay other litigation expenses.

One defendant in the lawsuit, the state Department of Insurance, does not plan to appeal, said Patrick Watts, the department's general counsel. It was unclear yesterday whether the attorney general's office or any university would appeal.

Ann Sheadel, head of the attorney general's civil and environmental law division, said officials there had not yet seen the opinion. UK officials had not yet reviewed the ruling in depth, said spokesman Ralph Derickson, and University of Louisville spokeswoman Denise Fitzpatrick said her school would follow the attorney general's lead.

Derickson added that UK will continue to offer health insurance to students on a voluntary basis.

November said he hoped a program could be developed "in which all the state's citizens — including students at all levels — can have quality health care and affordable health insurance."

Gov. Brereton Jones has said he plans to call a special legislative session on health care in November.

Information for this story was also gathered by staff writer Ben Hershberg and The Associated Press.

# Slipping backwards

**F**EW skills could be more important in the future than the ability to interact with people from diverse backgrounds. To prepare for that day, Kentucky educators must intensify their efforts to hire non-white teachers. What they have done to date isn't enough.

Statewide, Kentucky's teaching force is more white than it was in 1953. That's appalling, but it's not the only shocking finding in a new report by the Kentucky Commission on

Human Rights. Nearly one out of every 10 students in Kentucky's public schools last year was African American, but only 3.8 percent of the teachers were black — down from 6.8 percent in 1953-54. Nearly half of the state's school districts had no black teachers at all.

It's not as if Kentucky colleges haven't made efforts to train more black teachers, or that many school districts haven't tried to hire more minorities. Many have made all the right commitments and expended a great deal of effort, but the results

show that what's been done isn't enough.

The Commission makes several good suggestions regarding what more might be done. Increase the presence of African Americans in public education by putting more blacks on school councils. Recognize that the new Minority Teacher Recruitment and Training Program, the brain-

child of state Sen. Gerald Neal, is a potent vehicle for moving African Americans into public school teaching positions. Use it to encourage blacks who are

now working as teachers' aides, or who will soon be leaving military service, to become teachers.

Another idea is to encourage African-American teachers who have left the classroom to return to education. Taking a break from teaching is becoming fairly common, according to "Profile of Teachers in the U.S. 1990." And Kentucky should develop more alternative routes to certification.

The importance of recruiting and retaining minority teachers cannot be overstated.

Last year in Kentucky, "only 3.8 percent of the teachers were black — down from 6.8 percent in 1953-54."

LEXINGTON HERALD-LEADER, LEXINGTON, KY., SATURDAY, AUGUST 1, 1992

## All-female colleges do proper job

By Jane M. Barstow

**T**he debate about the need for women's colleges has heated up in the last year.

There are two key reasons: publicity surrounding the report of the American Association of University Women ("How Schools Shortchange Girls") and the hoopla surrounding entry of significant numbers of female candidates into the political arena.

This has been dubbed the "Year of the Woman." It may also be the "Year of the Women's College."

In the early 1970s, when many single-sex institutions — Yale, Trinity and Connecticut College among them — chose coeducation, there was every expectation that women and men would thrive educationally and socially in these "healthier" environments. Title IX of the 1972 Education Amendment to the Civil Rights Act was intended to ensure equitable education for women.

Despite such high hopes and 20-plus years of considerable gains for women in athletics and access to education, studies have shown that the coed classrooms still provide a "chilly" atmosphere for women.

Even when they receive top grades at prestigious institutions, bright, gifted young women consistently underrate their own abilities. The AAUW report documents how and why this loss of self-esteem begins in teen-age girls and its devastating effect on women's perception of their own competence.

Even when they receive top grades at prestigious institutions, bright, gifted young women ... underrate their own abilities.

particularly in math and science.

Women's colleges offer an important alternative. Their existence is justified by their extraordinary success rates in developing female scientists and leaders. Even though less than 1 percent of all college women attend women's colleges, their alumnae in 1988 represented one-third of the women on corporate boards of Fortune 1000 companies and 10 of the 25 women in the Congress.

Women at women's colleges are one and a half times more likely to earn baccalaureate degrees in mathematics and science and two to three times more likely to attend medical school than their peers at coed institutions. Most impressive may be the fact that 40 percent of current candidates for national political office are graduates of women's colleges.

I believe the successes of women's colleges have a great deal to do with a climate that fosters self-esteem. There is an expectation at women's colleges that women can and will succeed. Women have no choice but to fill the leadership positions in student government, to help one another with tutoring and

to get involved in campus activities.

Women's colleges provide female role models and mentors. This is truer today than 20 years ago. For math and science majors, they offer like-minded students, in contrast to the isolation female scientists may experience elsewhere.

Often, women's colleges have succeeded in creating a culture of support. Students who encounter difficulty in chemistry or calculus are provided with study groups and extra help rather than being told they "cannot" do premed.

Of course, not every woman needs a woman's college and many women can, and do, thrive in coeducational institutions. Perhaps the strongest argument against women's colleges is that they do not prepare students for the real "coed" world, that they miss the easy camaraderie that comes from sharing coffee after class with a young man.

Without a strong sense of self and confidence in their own abilities, however, young women will neither fulfill their own potential nor be able to claim their rightful place in meaningful relationships.

If a young woman learns to feel good about herself and confident about her skills, she will be able to maneuver successfully in any environment. Women's colleges expect their students to lead and succeed.

Jane M. Barstow is dean of Hartford College for Women of the University of Hartford (Conn.).

© The Hartford Courant

# Women's colleges today not anachronisms

## Graduates keep pace in technological fields

By TAMARA HENRY  
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

FREDERICK, Md. — With the drama of a favored soap opera, women's colleges are beginning to flourish just when they were expected to die.

"There's no question that there is a real resurgence of interest in these colleges, as the country gets more attuned to gender issues and what works well for girls and women," says Marcia Sharp, a spokeswoman for the Women's College Coalition.

"There is real recognition that the results of these colleges are extraordinarily impressive," adds Sharp.

Hood College President Martha E. Church is quick to cite figures attesting to the success of her nearly 100-year-old institution, which is spread across a 50-acre campus of red brick Georgian buildings in Frederick County, Md.; about 45 miles west of the nation's capital. Among them:

- 80 percent of Hood's 1990 graduates were employed within one year of graduation.
- 40 percent of those who found work got their first job through a Hood connection.
- 30 percent were enrolled in graduate study, full or part time.

### Fosters ambitions

"I do think that women benefit enormously from an environment which understands their ambitions, the circumstances of their lives and which also builds the confidence that they need to take on the many roles that they have in life after they graduate," says Elizabeth T. Kennan, president of Mount Holyoke College in South Hadley, Mass., the oldest institution of higher education for women in the country.

"The fact that it's a women's college isn't what brought me here," says Hawley Meeder, a Hood history major from Gettysburg, Pa. "But it's the best decision I made. It has changed me. I've become more assertive and feel a sense of empowerment."

Nationally, women's college graduates make up 42 percent of the 31 female members of Congress. Of the 4,012 highest paid officers and directors of 1990 Fortune 1000 companies, less than one-half of 1 percent were women. Of these women, one-third are women's college graduates.

One of every seven women cabinet members in state government attended women's colleges, which educate only about 2 percent of women in the country.

"These colleges have the best record of any set of institutions in all of higher education for producing women who major in the sciences and

go on to get science doctorates," says Sharp.

### Many become scientists

Debra Thomas of Bryn Mawr College says the percentage of women who major in physics at the Pennsylvania institution is 29 times the national average and in actual numbers, only two major universities have more women physics majors — the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and the University of California at Los Angeles.

One-third of all Bryn Mawr students major in science, says Thomas, noting a national average of 8 percent.

Only 84 women's colleges now thrive in the United States, compared with 297 in the 1960s. The renewed optimism about the schools belie earlier fears they would become extinct.

Many women's colleges fell victim to the coeducation push when all-male colleges opened to women in the 1960s and '70s. They either closed or merged with men's colleges. Others succumbed to the recession and a decrease in the number of college-age students in general.

Only four all-male colleges remain, two of them military.

Sharp says the problems of the women's colleges merely reflected "what was happening in higher education as a whole ... and tremendous growth of the public sector."

The decisions of Goucher College in Towson, Md. and

Wheaton College in Norton, Mass. to admit men sent shock waves.

### Some went coed

Faced with declining enrollment, Wheaton voted to go coed in May 1987, ending 155 years as a women's college. Nine alumnae intervened when the college sought court approval to use its assets for coeducation. Wheaton returned \$127,000 to 56 donors under an out-of-court settlement.

Mills College in Oakland, Calif. voted to admit men to the 139-year-old campus but later reversed the decision when students took over the campus in protest. Alumnae helped put together an alternative financial rescue plan. The Mills strike influenced the decision by Chatham College in Pittsburgh to remain women only, officials said.

Proponents of coeducation complain that single-sex institutions lead to a "cloistered" environment in which women students were sheltered from the rough-and-tumble competition and engagement of the real world, says Laurie Fenlason, a Bryn Mawr graduate who now works for the University of Michigan.

But Fenlason says she was able to "achieve without having to apologize" when she attended the prestigious women's college.

Women's college officials point to Goucher as an example of what can happen once men are accepted. Men comprised 10 percent of the student body when Goucher went coed in 1986 but took over half of the elected positions within one year.

Harvard professor of education Catherine Krupnick tells a colorful anecdote: "After coeducation, one college's aerobics class changed from something women felt comfortable showing up at just out of bed in the morning to something no woman would be caught dead at unless she was a model-perfect spandex queen."

Sister Mary Reap, president of Marywood College in Scranton, Pa., says such problems can be avoided.

Marywood, which opened in 1915 as the first women's Catholic college in Pennsylvania, began to accept men as "kind of a natural evolution" — an outgrowth of a cooperative program with the University of Scranton in 1965. By the mid-1980s, a men's dormitory was opened on campus.

"Certainly men have become active on our campus and are very well integrated into our student groups, clubs and organizations," says Sister Mary Reap. "But I think we have so many strong young women, because they outnumber the men, I think that women as leaders certainly will continue at the colleges."

### Colleges threatened

Barbara Hetrick, dean and vice president of academic affairs at Hood, says, "Perhaps because we as women's colleges have been threatened, we have examined ourselves more closely than any other type of institution."

Ursuline College in Pepper Pike, Ohio, recently began using a revamped curriculum and a retrained faculty to test the theory that women learn better when they work together in small groups and relate what they study. Rosemarie Carfagna, director of the studies program, describes it as the nation's first curriculum based on women's learning patterns.

Will society reach a point at which single-sex colleges will have no redeeming value?

"I hope society does some day reach a point where there is no violence against women ... where women are treated with openness and fair evaluation in every circumstance in business, where there is no need for the extra ability to come back from either hidden or open discrimination, no need to be able to rebound after sexual harassment or sexism. I hope so but that's not the world we live in now," says Mount Holyoke's Kennan.



# Recession blamed for student loan default

## Will cost nearly 600 schools some or all of federal aid

By **SONYA ROSS**  
THE ASSOCIATED PRESS

WASHINGTON — The recession, not student irresponsibility, is to blame for high loan default rates that cost nearly 600 schools some or all of their federal financial aid programs, some school officials say.

The Education Department said Friday that 558 institutions will lose their aid pro-

gram eligibility because they logged default rates above 55 percent or failed to lower default rates of 40 percent or more from the previous year.

The only way the schools will be able to retain the federal programs is by winning an appeal to the department, officials said.

"These are tough measures, but they are appropriate and necessary steps we need to take to reduce the unacceptably high default rate," said

Assistant Secretary William D. Hansen, head of the department's office of management and budget.

Private trade schools, such as those that offer courses in business or cosmetology, had the most defaults, the department reported. About 4,000 such institutions participate in federal student aid programs, Hansen said, and "10 percent of those, or less, are 90 percent of the problem."

Stephen J. Blair, president

of the Career College Association, said private trade schools "have been undertaking serious internal efforts" to make sure loans are repaid.

Federal officials, he said, are being unfair to blame the schools for loans left unpaid by graduates unable to find work because of the recession.

"These institutions didn't create the recession, nor do they prosper during one," Blair said. "Someone who borrows money to learn welding

can't be blamed if the construction industry collapses and even experienced welders can't find jobs."

The 558 schools, in 40 states and the District of Columbia, will lose their federally financed student aid programs, the Education Department said. They fell into two categories:

▶ Those with fiscal 1990 default rates exceeding 55 percent among students who received federal loans.

▶ Those with default rates exceeding 40 percent of their students who received loans

after the schools failed to cut the previous year's rate by 5 percent.

The schools could be reinstated by getting the default rate below 30 percent in a year, the department said.

In addition, 121 schools were declared ineligible for guaranteed student loan programs after three consecutive years of default rates exceeding 35 percent, the department said.

Schools facing termination from all federal student aid programs may request a hearing before department officials.

# Morehead State University

The Sunday Independent, Ashland, Kentucky August 2, 1992

**What's new:** — A \$284,000 federal grant Morehead State University received in July will allow the school to set up a writing center for the first time and emphasize writing in the curriculum.

The center will provide individual tutoring to targeted freshmen and other new students whose writing skills aren't up to snuff, said Virginia Wheelless, MSU director of planning, who helped get the grant.

Wheelless said the program is designed to help MSU retain a higher percentage of juniors and seniors.

Now, about 60 percent of MSU students who finished their sophomore year return for their junior year. About 70 percent of juniors return for their senior year.

Those figures should be around 75 and 90 percent respectively, Wheelless said.

"When we get to the upper levels, we're not as successful in retaining students as we should be," she said.

While improving students' writing skills alone won't raise those figures, it will help, she said.

MSU has been trying to get the grant, announced by Sen. Mitch McConnell's office earlier this summer, for three years.

The money comes from the U.S. Department of Education.

Wheelless said MSU had asked for \$600,000 over three years, but was content to settle for the nearly \$300,000 it received.

As part of the program, professors will be asked to infuse more writing assignments and promote critical thinking in their classwork.

It will also pay to train math majors to help tutor students in problem solving.

"What's really exciting is it's putting money into a program to develop basic skills," said university spokeswoman Judy Yancy. "Once those basic skills have been improved, it will help immeasurably."

For the first time, Morehead State University will offer apartments this year for students to live in.

Forty-seven apartments will be available with the opening of the Mays Hall Apartments, a former dormitory that underwent a \$3.3 million face lift.

Rent, which includes all utilities, will range from \$390 a month for the efficiencies to \$585 for the two-bedrooms.

Only seniors, graduate students, married students without children or students at least 23 years old will qualify.

**Who's new:** Three new department heads will be on board this year.

Ronald L. Mitchelson, formerly a University of Georgia geography professor, has been named chairman of MSU's department of geography, government and history.

Mitchelson received his doctorate and master's degrees from Ohio State University and his bachelor's degree from State University of New York at Buffalo.

William J. Weikel, a member of MSU's education faculty since 1975, has been named chairman of the department of leadership and secondary education.

Weikel received his doctorate from the University of Florida, his master's degree from the University of Scranton and his bachelor's degree from Temple University.

William J. Mosley, an ad-

ministrators/educator at Western Illinois University, has been named chairman of the department of elementary, reading and special education.

Mosley earned his doctorate from the University of Connecticut, his master's degree from the University of Wisconsin-Oshkosh and his bachelor's degree from Fisk University.

### Calendar:

**Aug. 20-21** — fall registration.

**Aug. 24** — fall classes begin.

**Sept. 7** — Labor Day holiday.

**Nov. 3** — Presidential election, no classes.

**Nov. 25-27** — Thanksgiving break.

**Dec. 14-18** — finals

**Dec. 19** — fall commencement.

**Dec. 19-Jan. 10** — Christ-

mas break.

**Jan. 7-8** — spring registration.

**Jan. 11** — spring semester classes begin.

**Jan. 18** — Martin Luther King Jr. holiday.

**March 15-19** — spring break

**May 6-12** — finals.

**May 8** — spring commencement.

**June 7** — Summer I registration.

**June 8** — Summer I classes begin.

**July 2** — Summer I ends.

**July 5** — Independence Day holiday.

**July 12** — Summer II registration.

**July 13** — Summer II classes begin.

**Aug. 6** — Summer II classes end.

**Aug. 7** — Summer commencement

# ACC learning center to play major role

## Several programs going into action this year

By **GEORGE WOLFFORD**  
OF THE DAILY INDEPENDENT

ASHLAND — Ashland Community College moves into its fall semester with a new president — who reports Monday.

Dr. Charles Dassance comes here from the job of provost and chief executive officer of Florida Community College at Jacksonville, where he had worked since 1982.

He arrives at a time when the school is moving more deeply into telecommunications and beginning its first full year of cooperation with Morehead State University's downtown Ashland campus.

He also comes at a time when community colleges and other state institutions are still reeling from a budget cut imposed earlier this year.

Add to that a declining staff and a growing enrollment, and his job gets a little tougher.

Dassance's predecessor, Tony Newberry, relinquishes the reins Monday to devote full time to his post as vice chancellor for community college affairs at the University of Kentucky campus.

Newberry noted that while ACC doesn't have a new building to open this semester as it did a year ago, planning is under way for a \$4.1 million, 12-classroom building for humanities and social sciences.

The Learning Resources Center opened last fall has allowed ACC to consolidate programs in one building instead of scattering them throughout its campus.

"For instance, we'll have the biological science division and nursing programs consolidated here instead of being spread out, as before," he said.

Newberry said the new building plays a role in several programs going into action this year. They include:

► Expansion of the college library, particularly its links to electronic access.

"We'll have available the latest research in medicine and education. A lot of old geographic barriers that made it difficult for students and community folks in Ashland to access elsewhere in the system are gone," Newberry said.

► A new academic success program, which tests and reviews the records of each enrollee under the age of 25.

"In all colleges, there's a new set of entry requirements. This is a new program to ensure that over time all students coming out of Kentucky high schools are in a preparatory track," Newberry said.

"All will be enrolled in a pre-college curriculum ... to ensure that lack of some course in high school will be accommodated."

► A teleconferencing center, linked by satellite to UK and other sources that can bring in courses at the master's and doctoral levels — including graduate work in engineering.

"It's designed to complement what MSU is doing. For instance, they have a strong program in master's of business administration, so we won't bring that here," Newberry said.

The Sunday Independent, Ashland, Kentucky August 2, 1992

# New buildings changing look of Shawnee State

By **G. SAM PIATT**  
OF THE DAILY INDEPENDENT

PORTSMOUTH, Ohio — Shawnee State University, ready to open its doors for the seventh year as a four-year school, continues to grow along the Ohio River here.

A \$7.5 million library housing more than 100,000 volumes opened last year. The University Center, the second new building to go up since Shawnee State's 1986 transformation from a community college to university, opened early this year.

Dedication ceremonies are slated Nov. 6 for the Advanced Technology Center. Ground-breaking will be this fall for the Fine and Performing Arts Center, which will be located where the old Checker Store building was demolished at the corner of Chillicothe and Second streets.

The 1,200-seat theater was designed by George Izenhauer and is billed as the next-to-the-best theater in Ohio in terms of acoustics, second only to the Ohio Theater in Columbus.

The university graduated a record 430 in 1991-92, up from 318 in 1990-91.

Last year's enrollment of 3,441 is expected to increase to more than 3,600 this year, said registrar Steve Midkiff.

There have been no cutbacks in staff, despite spending cuts for higher education that are causing Ohio's colleges to take unprecedented steps to balance their budgets. Shawnee State President Clive Veri said he is trying to cut the budget by \$1.6 million to make up for the loss of state money.

"That's a great deal of money by any standards, but particularly so to a relatively new institution in a growth mode," Veri said. "Prudent fiscal management requires that we start the new school year with a balanced budget."

Veri said reductions have been made so far this summer in three broad areas — energy savings, personnel and reduced operating costs.

Following the June 12 graduation, Shawnee State went to a 10-hour day, four-day work week, shutting down on Fridays through Sundays except for essential operations. Air

ACC's budget of \$7,178,000 comes primarily from state funds and student tuitions, although \$135,000 comes from the "junior college tax" adopted by the city of Ashland and now used for cooperative programs between the city schools and college. ACC gets \$600,000 from federal grants and \$776,000 from auxiliary services, such as parking fees and its bookstore.

### Calendar

- Aug. 24 — registration.
- Aug. 26 — classwork begins.
- Sept. 7 — Labor Day.
- Oct. 19 — midterm grades.
- Nov. 3 — Election Day.
- Nov. 26-28 — Thanksgiving holiday.
- Dec. 14-19 — final exams.
- Dec. 19 — end of fall semester.
- Jan. 11 — spring registration.
- Jan. 13 — classwork begins.
- Jan. 18 — Martin Luther King Jr. birthday.
- Feb. 12 — last day to apply for May degree.
- March 5 — midterm grades.
- March 15-20 — spring break.
- April 12-23 — advance registration.
- May 3-8 — final exams.
- May 8 — end of spring semester.
- May 9 — graduation.

conditioning was cut back and energy savings were expected to amount to 190,000.

The college hopes to save another \$730,000 by having some employees take voluntary, non-paid furloughs and others take hours off without pay. Several vacant positions will not be filled.

### Calendar:

- Sept. 8 — last day to pay fees for fall quarter.
- Sept. 16 — first day of class.
- Nov. 18 — early registration for winter quarter.
- Nov. 25 — fall quarter ends.
- Nov. 30-Dec. 4 — finals.
- Jan. 5 — first day of class.
- March 15 — winter quarter ends.
- March 16-22 — finals.

# KCC in midst of \$5.5 million fund-raiser

By **ANNETTE POOLE MALONE**  
FOR THE DAILY INDEPENDENT

**GRAYSON** — The music department at Kentucky Christian College is beginning the semester on a good note.

The private, four-year Bible college's concert choir was invited to perform next year at Carnegie Hall in New York City.

The singing group was asked to take part in a 200-voice choir under the direction of Dr. Jan Harrington, chairman of the choral music department of Indiana University.

Three additional choirs — from the University of California-Berkeley, the University of Iowa and the University of Cincinnati Conservatory of Music — also were asked to participate in the event.

"The invitation came as quite a surprise to us," said Mark Deakins, director of the KCC music department. "It's

really quite an honor for us." But, because of costs involved, it remains uncertain whether the choir will participate, he said.

"There are already several projects requiring fund raising and it's all up in the air right now," he said.

KCC's teacher education department also will offer a new degree in vocal music education for grades K-12. That will enable graduates to enter the public school systems and teach vocal music.

In addition to the new four-year degree, the college also offers an endorsement in elementary music. To complete the program, a student will be certified in early elementary or middle grade education and can add a music endorsement to that degree, Deakins said.

"This may be one of the most marketable of the music degrees, and we're one of only a few colleges that offers this kind of endorsement," he said.

Both the four-year music education degree and the music endorsement are approved by the Kentucky Department of Education.

KCC is in the midst of one of the largest building programs in the school's 74-year history.

A two-year-old campaign to raise \$5.5 million to build a new student activities center has netted more than \$2 million.

The proposed 80,000-square-foot building will house an Olympic-size swimming pool, a 350-seat theater, a gymnasium, racquetball courts, a fitness center, running track and a food service area for 800.

"The construction date on the new Student Life Center is getting closer, but the administration feels the need to have the money in hand and not in pledges before the work can really begin," said Sandra Deakins, director of admissions.

Last year, 54 units of new

married student housing opened on campus. The \$1.7 million building consists of one-, two-, and three-bedroom apartments.

"Previously, trailers were the closest thing to apartments at KCC. The new apartments have made the non-traditional students much happier and much more comfortable," Sandra Deakins said.

The Chapel House, a retirement complex that also will serve as a training ground for students at the college pursuing degrees in social work, is now open and nearing full occupancy, she said.

The complex is the first part of a four-phase project being done by the Christian Church Homes of Kentucky, a Louisville-based organization on whose board the president of KCC has a permanent seat.

The campus will open with one new face in a key position.

Susan L. Carpenter was

hired in July as a librarian at the campus' Young Library.

Carpenter earned her A.B. degree from Morehead State University with a major in elementary education and minors in library science and music. She earned her Master of Library Science at the University of Kentucky in 1973 and worked in the Indian Hills School district in Cincinnati for 13 years. Since 1988, Carpenter has worked at Southland Christian Church in Lexington.

Kentucky Christian, with a full-time faculty of 28 and nine part-time instructors, anticipates an enrollment of about 525 students this fall.

The school took an on-line computer to several locations in Kentucky, Indiana, Michigan and Ohio to register students.

"This made things easier on the students and their parents. They were able to know how many classes they were taking

and the exact cost," she said.

Tuition and fees increased to \$3,928, bringing the total annual cost to about \$7,600. Tuition increased about \$200 from last year.

## Calendar:

**Aug. 15-16** — students arrive on campus.

**Aug. 17-18** — fall semester registration.

**Aug. 22** — fall semester classes begin.

**Oct. 8-12** — fall break.

**Nov. 25-30** — Thanksgiving break.

**Dec. 7-11** — fall semester final exams.

**Jan. 4-5** — spring semester registration.

**Jan. 6** — spring semester classes begin.

**March 5-17** — spring break.

**April 9** — Good Friday, no classes.

**May 3-7** — spring semester final exams.

**April 30** — graduation.

# Marshall University

**What's new:** The Fine and Performing Arts Center will open in time for classes Aug. 24. The first play is scheduled Sept. 23.

The Wilbur Myers HELP Building also opens this fall. It will offer special programs for students with learning disabilities such as dyslexia.

The facilities complex at Marshall's new football stadium is ready for the first game. Located on the Third Avenue side of the stadium, this addition will contain coaches' offices, weight rooms and an interview room.

After more than a decade of renovations, the Science Building is scheduled for completion in January.

Marshall will host this year's Division I-AA national championship game at its new stadium in December.

**Who's new:** President J. Wade Gilley says Marshall is searching for a new dean of students, dean of business and vice president for research and economic development.

**Dollars:** Marshall's total budget for 1992-93 is \$100 million. Gilley said \$42 million comes from state funding, \$19.5 million from tuition and fees, \$10 million from student aid, \$10 million from grants and contracts and \$18.5 million from the University Bookstore, room and board, athlet-

ics and contributions. Last year when Gilley took office, Marshall had a \$2.3 million deficit. Cuts in spending and administration costs, hiring freezes combined with student fee increases made it possible to have a balanced budget this year, Gilley said.

**Numbers:** Marshall has 1,300 employees, including 550 faculty. Projected enrollment for 1992-93 is 12,400, about the same as last year. Gilley said more students are enrolling in the College of Science while less are entering the College of Business and Liberal Arts.

## Calendar:

Aug. 24 — classes begin.  
Sept. 7 — Labor day, university closed.  
Nov. 7 — homecoming week.  
Nov. 20-29 — Thanksgiving break.  
Dec. 9 — last day of classes.  
Dec. 10-15 — final exam week.  
Jan. 4 — university offices open.  
Jan. 11 — classes begin.  
Jan. 18 — Martin Luther King Jr. holiday, university closed.  
March 13-21 — spring break.  
April 9 — Good Friday, university closed.  
April 30 — last day of class.  
May 3-7 — final exam week.

**What's new:** The Henry A. Campbell Jr. Science Building will be dedicated in November. The \$3.1 million two-story building, housing science labs and classrooms, is complete with the latest scientific equipment, and will be the home of the Big Sandy Natural Science Center.

Carolyn Turner, spokeswoman for the school, said the entire building serves as the Natural Science Center, with hallway exhibits of various sorts, especially native animal specimens like bobcats and ground hogs.

While the dedication is in November, Turner said the building is furnished and ready for students when classes begin Aug. 26.

Also new this fall will be a Phi Theta Kappa Society Leadership Development Program, which is aimed at training students in leadership skills to

take into the community.

The W.K. Kellogg Foundation is providing a \$1.8 million grant to start leadership programs in colleges around the country. Prestonsburg Community College is the only school in Kentucky to receive a portion of the grant.

Turner said the two-year college will start a management information systems option under the business technology program. It will lead to an associate in applied science degree and prepare students for entry level positions as computer operators or programmer trainees, she said.

**Who's new:** John Herald, a former student at the college, transferred from his job as dean of student affairs to become dean of business affairs. Brenda Music is serving as acting dean of student affairs until Herald's permanent replacement is chosen.

**Dollars:** Prestonsburg Community College operates on a \$6 million annual budget, virtually all of it from state funds.

**Numbers:** The campus consists of five buildings. It is run by five top administrators and five mid-management administrators who oversee 86 full-time teachers, 63 adjunct faculty and 46 hourly staff employees. Enrollment last fall was 2,863. Administrators expect it to top 3,000 students this fall.

## Calendar:

Aug. 26 — classes begin for the fall semester.

Sept. 1 — last day to enroll in a class.

Sept. 7 — Labor Day, no classes.

Sept. 8 — last day to drop a course without a grade.

Oct. 19 — midterm, and last day for students to withdraw from a class and receive a

grade of W.

Nov. 3 — Election Day, no classes.

Nov. 26-28 — Thanksgiving break.

Dec. 14-19 — final exams.

Dec. 19 — end of fall semester.

# Prestonsburg Community College



# MSU Clip Sheet

A sampling of recent articles of interest to Morehead State University

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THE COURIER-JOURNAL, WEDNESDAY, JULY 29, 1992

## Lack of black teachers a crisis, rights panel says

By LESLIE SCANLON  
Staff Writer

So few African Americans are teaching in Kentucky's public schools that the situation has reached a "crisis level," with a statewide teaching force that is more white now than it was in 1953, the Kentucky Commission on Human Rights concluded in a report released yesterday.

Last school year, close to one in 10 of Kentucky's public school students were African American, according to the report. But only 3.8 percent of the state's public school teachers were black, down from 4.1 percent in 1987-88 and from 6.8 percent in 1953-54.

Despite public pronouncements about the importance of having multiracial teaching staffs, the number of black teachers actually fell in Kentucky over the past four years — there were 1,434 African-American teachers last school year, 37 fewer than in 1987-88. Last school year, 81 of the state's 176 school districts had no black teachers.

To fill the gap between the percentage of black teachers and the percentage of black students, the report says, Kentucky would need to hire 2,168 more African Americans.

The system now is "broken, and it requires comprehensive, aggressive and a 'don't take no for an answer' type of approach to correct it," said state Sen. Gerald Neal, who pushed a bill through the General Assembly that appropriates \$400,000 this fiscal year and another \$400,000 in 1993-94 to recruit and train minority teachers.

"It's going to take every level to make this work," Neal said. "The colleges and universities, the Council on Higher Education, the Professional Standards Board, the state Department of Education, the local school districts and on down to the various individuals who make decisions — they're going to have to be educated and brought on board to make this happen."

Many school districts are frustrated because their efforts to recruit more black teachers are not producing results, said Bettie Weyler, president of the Jefferson County Teachers Association.

"It's a sad situation," she said. "As the number of minority children increases in the public schools, we're having a decrease in minority teachers, which means fewer role models."

The commission's report applauds some efforts already under way — for example, programs at Morehead State University and the University of Louisville provide tutoring and financial aid for blacks interested in becoming teachers.

The commission stated that "Kentucky's high schools must do a better job in guiding blacks onto the teaching career path," in part by making sure black students enroll in college-preparatory classes.

African-American parents and educators must be included in school councils organized to help implement the Kentucky Education Reform Act, the report states. And businesses can help by providing scholarships to promising students interested in teaching careers.

Why do Kentucky's public schools have so few black teachers?

The answers are many and complicated, say people involved with recruitment efforts. Among the reasons they give:

- Young blacks considering their futures may choose better-paying careers.

- Some young people can't afford a college education — in part because of increasing government restrictions on financial aid.

For example, Jim Young, superintendent of the Russellville Independent School District, said a young black woman who works as a special-education aide in his district "would love to go back to school and become a special-education teacher. But she's a single parent, and she just doesn't have the funding to do it. If she would do it and get her degree, we would hire her back. I guarantee you, because she's a very high-quality person."

- Some university teacher-preparation programs rely heavily on standardized test scores in admitting students, and minority students who tend to score lower on those tests than whites.

"You find people of color edged out," said Ernest "Pete" Middleton, who for seven years has helped organize an annual conference in Lexington on recruiting and retaining minorities in teacher education.

"I'm not saying that I'm opposed to testing or that I'd want a moron standing up in front of children," said Middleton, who is director of graduate studies for the University of Kentucky's Department of Curriculum Instruction. "But I am saying I do not think these test scores can measure the true worth of an individual. It's ludicrous to base a decision on a raw score — people ought to be looking at the total person."

- Some parts of the state — particularly in Eastern Kentucky — have few minority residents. Those school districts may have particular trouble recruiting black teachers, because many people prefer to work and live close to where they grew up or attended college.

- And not enough effort was made in recent years to recruit and train a new generation of black teachers as the older teachers retired or moved into administration.

Traditionally, Neal said, there has been a lack of appreciation for the talents and skills of black professionals, including teachers.

Neal said he and many African Americans were taught by their parents that "if you're going to be competitive, you have to be twice as good as your white counterparts. I think that attitude ... tends to debilitate" and to dissuade some from trying.

"The legacy of slavery is very strong today," Neal said. "Some people tend to think that it's not strong, but I can detect racism and its aftermath in almost every institution that exists, including the education system."

Having African-American teachers, Neal and others say, is important because ours is an increasingly multicultural society. "You need to show that there are people of all hues involved" in education, Middleton said. "You shouldn't just see the (black) janitor or the cook ... You send wrong messages that way — that that's all those people can be."

If schools lack enough black teachers, "all the children suffer," Neal said. If they never encounter a black educator "in authority, with knowledge, providing a diversity of information and by their presence demonstrating that diversity, then we all suffer, white and black."



# Regents pick Burns Mercer as chairman of WKU's board

By CYNTHIA CROSSLEY  
Staff Writer

BOWLING GREEN, Ky. — Shortly after taking the oath of office yesterday, Western Kentucky University's new regents named Burns Mercer of Hardinsburg as their chairman during their first brief business meeting.

Mercer is director of administrative services at Meade County Rural Electric Cooperative Corp. and a former chairman of the state Council on Higher Education.

Monnie Hankins of Louisville, a manager with South Central Bell, was named vice chairman.

Squarely before the new board is the task of restoring the school's reputation, tarnished this year by strife between some of the old regents and President Thomas Meredith. Some former regents, including ex-Chairman Joe Iracane of

Owensboro, were accused of trying to "micromanage" Western.

The board must also deal with some lingering issues, including the previous board's financial review of some university spending accounts — and the bills resulting from it.

"I think everyone's eager to get started," Mercer said.

During interviews after a weekend retreat arranged by Meredith, several of the "new regents" expressed optimism that the regents would move with a united front to deal quickly with the financial review and any other issues that arise.

"I think there will be a consensus" on issues, Hankins said yesterday. "We're in harmony after two days. There's going to be a big difference in how we proceed and make decisions. ... It's much better" now.

Some of that difference may come from the backgrounds of the

regents. Many members of the old board owned small businesses; the new regents include several managers from larger corporations who perhaps have more in common with Meredith as administrators.

Regent Peggy Loafman of Bowling Green, for example, is a vice president of and district manager for The Cumberland Federal Savings Bank, and C. C. Howard Gray is president of James N. Gray Construction Co., among the largest 200 general contracting firms in the nation.

Earl Fischer is president of Western Kentucky Gas, and Fred Mudge is president of Logan Aluminum in Russellville.

The other regents are Kristen Bale of Glasgow, a member of the Prichard Committee for Academic Excellence; faculty regent Eugene Evans; and student regent Joe Rains of Nashville, Tenn.

The regents' first opportunity to work together will come Aug. 20, when they meet to consider the financial review. Meredith gave the regents copies of the review and said he planned to send them his response "in the next few days."

After yesterday's meeting, Mercer told a reporter that he didn't wish to serve as chairman for more than two years. Mercer also said the board planned to rework its bylaws on a number of matters.

(Meredith told the regents Monday that former regent Stephen Catron of Bowling Green had started revising the bylaws before his term ended in June, had continued with the project and would likely make a presentation to the board this fall.)

The regents also named their executive committee yesterday: Mercer, Hankins, Loafman and Gray.

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## WKU head asks new board to put priority on audit

By Eric Gregory

Herald-Leader education writer

BOWLING GREEN — President Thomas Meredith yesterday urged the new Western Kentucky University board to deal with a controversial audit of his spending practices as quickly as possible.

"It needs to be dealt with fully," he said. Meredith said he will give regents a draft of the university's response to the audit in the next few days. He asked them to consider the audit and the university's response at the next board meeting in August.

Regent Burns Mercer, who was elected board chairman yesterday, agreed. "We need to get on with it."

Mercer, a Hardinsburg accountant, told the new regents to put past problems behind them.

"We need to look to the future, and it's a bright future," he said. "There's an old saying: If something doesn't destroy us, it will strengthen us."

Yesterday was the first time the board has officially met since Gov. Brereton Jones named new trustees and regents at the state's eight universities and the Council on Higher Education.

Jones had to reconstitute the board because of a new law aimed at taking politics out of the appointment process. A special nominating committee now gives the governor a list of people from which to choose board members.

The audit controversy has been brewing for nearly eight months. Regents received the final version in June, but the board did not have a quorum at its last meeting and could not act on the report.

The audit pointed to loose control over administrative accounts, inconsistencies in expenses at the president's home and expenses that ran over budget in some departments without documented reasons.

# Former students offer advice

By ROGER ALFORD  
OF THE DAILY INDEPENDENT

GRAYSON — Teachers in Carter County schools should stop showing favoritism toward certain students, give more homework and push students harder to excel at school.

Those were among several recommendations that a group of former Carter County students now attending college offered to improve their local school system.

"All in all, you're doing pretty well, but there is still a lot of work to do," Morehead State University student Chris Stamper told the school board in a meeting Monday night.

The meeting was the brainchild of Dr. Paul Lewis, a school board member from Olive Hill who wanted to invite former students to offer input on what needs to be improved in the Carter County schools.

"I think we're plowing ground that's not been plowed before," Lewis said after the meeting. "I think we got more than we expected. We'll digest the information, and, yes, I think we'll make appropriate changes as a result of it."

For 2½ hours, a group of 11 former students talked frankly with Superintendent Ross Julson and school board members.

They said they felt many of their classmates in college were ahead of them academically. And they said they had a harder time than their classmates from other areas in adjusting to college life.

"I think if the classes in high school were more challenging it would help," Stamper said. "We haven't been pushed enough."

Sonya Cook, now a student at Morehead, agreed.

"The first month of my senior year of high school, we were still going over nouns and verbs," she said. "Those of us who knew that already couldn't move on."

However, the students said advanced placement courses offered at Carter County's two high schools provided an accelerated program that they found stimulating. But even though they were the top students in Carter County, they said they felt they had only average ability to do the work of a college freshman.

Mike Tabor, a student at Georgetown College, suggested teachers concentrate on study skills.

"I breezed right through high school," he said. "I had a 4.0 (grade point average). But when you get to college, it's different. You have to study all the time."

In addition, Stamper said teachers should try harder to motivate students to work harder in school.

"If you don't have sufficient motivation at school and at home, then your chances of making it are slim," he said. "And motivation at school is the most important thing because you spend more time with your teachers than your parents."

In the area of motivation, Stamper said Carter County schools receive a failing grade.

"Motivation from teachers was non-existent," he said. As a result, students without motivation from home "were lucky if they made it through."

"I think students in high school need a wake-up call," said Scott Holbrook, who now attends Morehead State University. "They need to be told that college is hard and they need to be prepared for it. And they need to be told that if they're from eastern Kentucky they'll be labeled."

Several of the students said they're stereotyped because they're from eastern Kentucky. Stamper said one of his professors told him that being from Carter County was "one strike against you already."

Holbrook, in what was one of the more eye-opening remarks for some in attendance at the meeting, said teachers show favoritism toward students who are related to certain people, who are in certain cliques, or who are in some clubs or athletic programs.

Holbrook said he passed a math class — even though he

said he couldn't do the work — because he was a football player.

"It doesn't matter if they're an athlete or a loser, they should be treated the same," he said.

Stamper said favoritism by some teachers "is as plain as the front of your face."

The students also were critical of some teachers' use of "busy work" at school, instead of using class time for instruction. And they complained that some teachers used media materials, like film strips, as filler in place of instruction.

The students said they referred to some of their classes as "Video 101."

Judy Roark, the director of pupil personnel in Carter County, said a similar meeting will be held later with former students who went into vocational careers.

"We're not perfect, but we are striving to do a better job," she said.